The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7948.—VOL. XLVIII. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th instant, at the Commissioner's Quarters, Forbes, Lachlan River, Mrs. S. J. Grenfell, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, 366, Castlereagh-street, the wife of Mr. W. P. Gray, of a daughter; both doing well.

On the 23rd instant, at the parsonage, Carcoar, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Burke, of a son.

On the 26th instant, at 190, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Phenna, of a daughter.

On the 28th instant, at the parsonage, St. Mark's, Alexandria, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Richardson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23rd instant, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. A. J. Forde, Joseph Landers, a native of Sydney, to Annie Tait, also native of the colony.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Eighteen-mile Hollow, Western Road, Mrs. Ann Vaughan, aged 51, beloved wife of Mr. Patrick Vaughan, lock-up keeper, highly respected by all who knew her, leaving a bereaved husband, five children, and three grandchildren to mourn their irreparable loss. Her end was peace.

On the 25th instant, at the residence of his parents, Potts Point, after a long and painful illness from disease of the heart, Joseph Albemarle, eldest son of Joseph H. Bettington, aged three years and six months. An attack of scarlatina terminated his sufferings.

On the 26th instant, at Forbes, Mrs. Dinah Cohen, aged 30, the beloved wife of the late Lazarus Cohen, late of Goulburn, leaving four young children to deplore their loss.

On Thursday, 26th instant, at her residence, Orielton Lodge, Point Piper Road, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. John Caldwell, aged 56 years.

On the 27th instant, John Viccars Philip, third son of J. V. Philip, Botany Road, Redfern, aged 5 months.

On the 28th instant, at Burwood, Douglas Warren, infant son of John and Ellen Row, aged 3 months.

On the 28th instant, at Braidwood, Thomas Callaghan, Esq., Judge of the Southern District Court.

On the 29th instant, at the residence of his parents, Paddington, Robert Steel, infant son of John and Christiana Morrow, aged 10 months and 7 days.

At his residence, Surry Hills, Thomas Rowthven, tailor, in the 66th year of his age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave SYDNEY each month as under:—
For AUCKLAND, (AUCKLAND) 15th
Returning to SYDNEY about .... 8th.
For Nelson, Wellington, Port Cooper, and Otago, PRINCE ALFRED 24th
Returning to SYDNEY about .... 20th.
INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.
A steamer awaits arrival of the Sydney steamship at Auckland, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 24th, for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, communicating with Invercargill; RETURNS from BLUFF on the 6th, calling at all the above places, and arrives again at MANUKAU, 18th of each MONTH.
A steamer leaves Auckland Harbour the 6th, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. Returns from Otago with the English mails about the 18th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about 28th of each MONTH.
Time tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of November, 1863.
FROM SYDNEY.
On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
A Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
ON TUESDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—No goods will be received or delivered at this wharf after 12 (noon), THIS DAY, except live stock.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.

C. and R. R. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER direct, on TUESDAY, at 8 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7; and COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, FRIDAY.
To BRISBANE.—CLARENCE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH, via BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, about THURSDAY, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, about 6th December.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

FURTHER Reduction in Freights from Northern Ports by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamships:—
Rockhampton to Sydney—Wool, 17s. 6d. per bale
Gladstone to Sydney—Wool, 17s. 6d. per bale
Maryborough to Sydney—Wool, 17s. 6d. per bale
Port Denison to Sydney—Wool, 35s. per bale.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The Steamship CITY OF HOBART, A. DARBY, commander, will be punctually dispatched from Circular Quay, Pitt-street North, at 4 p.m. WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

WATSON'S BAY and MANLY BEACH STEAMER.—From Phoenix Wharf, at 10.15 a.m. Fare—return ticket 1s. 6d.; single ticket 1s.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS from Circular Quay during this day.
Fare—return ticket 2s. 6d.; single ticket 1s. 6d.

NOTICE.—The PHANTOM will leave Circular Quay TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 6.45, for Manly Beach. S. H. WILSON.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo.
JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The new clipper schooner JENNY COX is now fast loading at the Baltic Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper brig DART, CARPHIN, master, will be despatched SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

THE ACTIVE.—First Vessel for Melbourne Wharf. For freight apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO.—The new clipper schooner and regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, JOHN L. CLULOW, commander, is now fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail positively on SATURDAY, the 5th December.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, W. LINKLATER, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The fine brig HIGHLANDER, 160 tons register, HUGH BOOR, commander, will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, 3rd December. Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations, which will be found of a most superior description.
For freight or passage, apply on board at the Market Wharf, or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS per SHACKAMAXON, for London.—Passengers intending to proceed by the Shackamaxon are required to secure passages before 4th December, to allow time to put up the berths.
Apply to Captain TRULON; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—HUNTER, THIS DAY, at noon; and KIAMA, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—HUNTER, THIS DAY, at noon
CLYDE RIVER.—HUNTER, THIS DAY, at noon
KIAMA.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11
SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9; leaving GOSFORD the following morning at 8.
Phoenix Wharf.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES DAILY.
From PARRAMATTA—7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—9 a.m., 1.15, 4.30, and 6 p.m.
On SUNDAY.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Fares, single tickets, 1s. 6d. cabin; 1s. steerage.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin, 1s. 6d. steerage, being ONLY NINEPENCE each way. Refreshments on board.

STEAM BETWEEN PARRAMATTA, MANLY BEACH, and WATSON'S BAY.
On WEEK DAYS.
From PARRAMATTA—At 8 a.m.
From MANLY BEACH, &c.—At 2.30 p.m.
On SUNDAY.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m.
From MANLY and WATSON'S BAY—At 4 p.m.
Fares—Single tickets, cabin 2s. 6d.; steerage, 2s.
Return tickets, cabin 3s. 6d.; steerage, 2s. 6d.

VOLUNTEER EXCURSION.—An extra Steamer from PARRAMATTA THIS DAY (St. Andrew's Day), leaving at 8 a.m., and from SYDNEY at 6 p.m. Fares at the usual low rates.

MANLY BEACH.—MONDAY, ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—The steamship PELICAN, from Circular Quay, at 10 a.m. and throughout the day.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. each.
Single ditto, 1s. 6d. ditto.

FOR LAUNCESTON direct.—The clipper-ship ANTIPODES, 593 tons register, GEORGE CROOT, commander, will be despatched for the above port in a few days.
Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—For Chinese Passengers, the first-class British ship CANAAN, 840 tons register, WILLIAM WILSON, commander, will sail early in January next. This fine ship has spacious 'tween decks for steerage passengers, and her saloon accommodation is unrivalled.
For passage in the steerage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; and for light freight and saloon passage to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON, to follow the Woolloomooloo.—The splendid A1 clipper ship COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1305 tons register, JAMES ROSS, commander, having the whole of her dead weight alongside, will have quick dispatch. This vessel has magnificent saloon accommodation, and also room for a few intermediate passengers.
Apply to Captain ROSS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, O'Connell street.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10th DECEMBER.—FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS ONLY.—FIRST PASSENGER VESSEL for LONDON.—The clipper ship SHACKAMAXON, 989 tons register, JOHN B. TUELON, commander.
Now loading at Circular Quay. Wool received at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.
This vessel has excellent accommodation for second-cabin and steerage passengers.
Rates of passage. Steerage, £17, second-cabin, £28.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain TUELON; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., or to FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The following well-known ships will be dispatched as under:—

	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LA HOGUE	1331	J. Williams	10 Jan. 1864
DUNCAN DUNBAR	1374	J. B. Swanson	10 Feb. 1864

As many of the cabins are already in treaty for, early application is necessary to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For February Wool Sales.—The A1 clipper ship ISLES OF THE SOUTH, J. SENNETT, commander, is fast receiving wool, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation for saloon and steerage passengers, apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON direct; to sail early in January. Messrs. Green's splendid A1 frigate-built ship ALFRED, 1400 tons, FREDERICK DE CARTERET, commander.
Passengers to London are invited to inspect the cabins of this fine ship, which are lofty, spacious, and ventilated by large ports.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
The outward run to Melbourne was made in 84 days.
RATES:
First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second ditto £30
Third ditto £20
Is now ready to receive cargo at Talbot's Store, Circular Quay.
For plans of cabins, freights, &c., apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP ANTIPODES, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the undersigned, by noon on WEDNESDAY, 2nd instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE, Aberdeen clipper brig, CRAIGIEVAR, with gear complete. Now on view at Healey and Harper's dock. Apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street; or MOLISON and BLACK, 7, Bridge-street.

THE KETCH WARLOCK, for Private SALE, 60 tons burthen, colonial-built, light draught, and fast sailer; well adapted for the coal trade, in which she is well-known. For particulars apply to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., 362, George-street.

WANTED, a VESSEL of about 120 tons burthen, to take a cargo of coals to Wanganui. Apply to BINGLE and CO., Newcastle.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS to load coal for WALLAROO. MOLISON and BLACK.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL of light draught, for a port in New Zealand. MOLISON and BLACK.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS for Stock, to New Zealand; also for the round to Adelaide, via Newcastle and back to Sydney. MOLISON and BLACK.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—A further payment of two pounds (£2) per share will be required to be paid into the Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, as follows, viz.,
One pound (£1) per share on or before the 1st December next.
One ditto (ditto) ditto, ditto 15th ditto.
Any shareholder can, at the time of making the first payment, pay up the full amount of both calls—say Two pounds (£2).
Those shareholders who have omitted paying the call of One pound per share, due on the 16th November (instant), are reminded that, under the conditions of the Deed of Settlement, they are liable to a charge of ten per cent. per annum on the same from said date, viz., 16th November (instant). By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 18th November, 1863.

NOTICE of SPECIAL TRAIN to LIVERPOOL.—THOMAS DAWSON begs to give notice that he has made arrangements with the Government for a special train to leave Sydney on TUESDAY next, 1st instant, to convey intending purchasers to the sale, at the Retreat, Bringelly, and return in the evening from Liverpool, at 9 o'clock. Return tickets will be issued at the usual fares.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Monthly MEETING of this society will be held on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 8 p.m., at the School of Arts, for the purpose of reading papers and discussing subjects connected with acclimatisation.
Members are invited to attend.

MASONIC.—The second LECTURE on the principles of Freemasonry, by the Rev. Brother P. P. Agnew, advertised for Wednesday next, 2nd December, has been POSTPONED until further notice.
By order,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, Provincial Grand Secretary, E.C.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, TO-NIGHT.—R. COLLINS' Benefit. Come early. Admission 1s. Immense attraction.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Bianchi Coloured Opera Troupe for THIS NIGHT only. Admission, 1s.

TO-NIGHT.—R. COLLINS' BENEFIT at the School of Arts. The Gelmbia Walk Round, This Night only.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

THOMAS K. MATTERSON, your nephew is on board the ELLEN. Apply at Twofold Bay, or to A. and E. A. LEVY, agents, 303, George-street, Sydney.

MR. EDWARD CARVEN.—Please to leave your address at Mr. ROBERTS', solicitor, York-street. Expenses paid. JAMES HENRY CATESBY DODD.

JOHN ALEXANDER M'DONALD, some years since a farmer at Hunter River, is requested to communicate with Mr. C. F. CHUBB, solicitor, Ipswich, Queensland. Any information respecting him, if dead or otherwise, will be paid for.

MR. ROBERT HEWITT will much oblige Mr. Collyns by calling at once on him at Royal Hotel.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Sole Lessee .... Mr. W. S. Lyster.
St. Andrew's Day! Holiday Attraction!
Production of the Scotch Drama of
CRAMOND BRIG,
which will be presented for THIS NIGHT only.
The successful Extravaganza, in which Miss GEORGIA HODSON, in conjunction with the best burlesque talent in the colonies will appear.
THIS DAY, November 30th, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of
CRAMOND BRIG, OR THE GUDE MAN OF BALLANGEICH.
King James .... Mr. Bartlett
Birkie .... Mr. C. Walsh
Jock Howieson .... Mr. G. H. Rogers
Tam Maxwell .... Mr. Manly
Grimes .... Mr. Daniels
Miller .... Mr. Ramsden
Jabos .... Mr. Hogan
Captain of the Guard .... Mr. Beaumont
Marion .... Miss Corcoran
Tibbie Howieson .... Mrs Crosby
Neebors' Lassie .... Miss M. Corcoran
Page .... Miss Griffiths.
To conclude with the successful Fairy Extravaganza, in one act, founded on the popular nursery tale, by the Countess D'Alnois, entitled,
FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.
King Lachrymosa, Author of "Rejected Addresses" to the Fair one with the Golden Locks .. Mr. Fred. Younge
Count Pleniposo, Minister of State, and Ambassador very extraordinary from King Lachrymoso to the Fair one with the Golden Locks .... Mr. G. H. Rogers
Viscount Verysoso, Grand Chamberlain ...... Mr. Manly
Graceful, the King's Minstrel and Favourite .... Miss GEORGIA HODSON.
Officers of the Guard .... Messrs. Daniels and Hogan
Pages .. Misses Carter, Williams, Richards, and Moreton
Courtiers .. Messrs. Green, Ramsden, Baker, Beaumont, Nathanson, &c.
A Carp, an odd fish completely out of water, .. Mr. Jones
A Crow, an old acquaintance .... Mr. C. Walsh
An Owl, an illustrious foreigner .... Mr. Lloyd
Queen Lucidora, surnamed the Fair one with the Golden Locks .... Miss Fanny Young
Mantelina, mistress of the robes .... Miss Murphy
Papillotina, first lady's maid in waiting .... Miss Corcoran
Other Maids in Waiting—Crinolina .... Miss Hughes
Chausetta .... Miss Wilson Bijoutina .... Miss Byers
Corronella .... Miss Lorton
Tambourina .. Miss Powell. Guittaretta .. Miss Byers
Pages to the Queen .... Master Reed and Master R. Reed
Fairies .... Misses Lee, Kendall, Jones, M. Corcoran, and Harris
Mollymopsa .... Miss M. Griffiths
Galliffron, a Gig—antic Giant ...... Mr. X-TENSIVE.
Last Scene!
Fantastical Fairy Festival, Fascinating Fay's Fountain amid Fretted Filligree, Fragrant Foliage, and Flowering Fuschias.

On TUESDAY, December 1st, GRAND OPERA NIGHT, BENEFIT of Mr. H. SQUIRES, MARITANA, and other entertainments, being positively the last appearance of the Opera Company for many months.
Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 2s. 6d.; upper circle, 2s; Pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN.
Under the Patronage of his Excellency the GOVERNOR and Lady YOUNG.
Mr. W. S. LYSTER has the honour to announce that the above great artistes supported by Miss CHAPMAN, Mr. J. F. CATHCART, and Mr. GEORGE EVERETT, of the Princess's Theatre, London, will commence their engagement on WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1863. The following will be the programme for the first six nights:—
WEDNESDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET
THURSDAY—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
FRIDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET
SATURDAY—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
MONDAY—KING LOUIS XI.
TUESDAY—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box Book will be opened THIS DAY (Monday), from twelve to three o'clock.
Prices of Admission—Dress Circle, 7s. 6d.; stalls, 5s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Upper Circle, 2s; Gallery, 1s.
Private boxes, four guineas each.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—St. Andrew's Night.—Immense Attraction.
Under the distinguished patronage of HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS in New South Wales.
The Hon. JAMES MARTIN, Attorney-General and Premier.
The Hon. GEOFFREY EAGAR, Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. J. B. WILSON, Secretary for Lands.
The Hon. W. FORSTER, Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. A. T. HOLROYD, Secretary for Public Works.
The Hon. PETER FAUCETT, Solicitor-General.
On which occasion,
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES DILLON
Will appear.
Extracts from the Press on Mr. Dillon's Louis XI.:—
The LONDON ATHENÆUM.
Mr. CHARLES DILLON'S LOUIS XI.
Lyceum, March 19, 1858.
Mr. Dillon's portraiture of the subtile monarch as a work of art, as might have been expected from his general style, bears no mark of imitation. It is thoroughly original. The view taken of the character is rather the poetical and tragic than the individual and merely histrionic. It is not deficient in traits of personality, but it is not altogether made up of them, and affords room for the display of the ideal in the special. It is not a literal portrait, but an historical figure in the epic painting. From the moment he gains the advantage of the Duke of Nemours, by the arrival of the news of the death of Charles the Bold, the Louis the Eleventh of Mr. Dillon becomes an animated and stirring incarnation of the regal spirit awakening to a consciousness of its rights, its perils, and its sufferings. His confession to the priest, his interview with Nemours, his dreadful agitation, and his sudden recovery from the alarm into which he had been thrown, were sufficiently contrasted without degrading his terror into cowardice, or exaggerating his returning confidence into the unnatural exultation of mere king-craft. The last act was very fine. There was dignity in the dying efforts of the overtasked monarch, still anxious for his authority and his crown, but more so regarding his future prospects in the mysterious state into which he felt himself to be passing. The near approach of death compels him to decide the conflict, and his better instinct inclines him to mercy. It was a scene of awe and terror. The main difficulty in the performance of this curious play lies in the tendency which it has to overpass the legitimate dramatic boundary, and trench upon the field of pious feeling; and there is danger that the actor should incautiously wander within the precincts of those sacred and hallowed sentiments that more fitly become the temple than the theatre. The line was well drawn by Mr. Dillon, and the performance of the character will augment his reputation.
EDINBURGH SCOTSMAN, March, 1858.
Mr. Dillon's performance of Louis the Eleventh is an historical marvel. He possesses the rare merit of infusing as 'twere his own idiosyncracy into that of the part which he embodies. The death of the tyrant is pourtrayed with a power which has never been surpassed—we are almost tempted to say equalled. The spectators are spell-bound by the genius of the actor, and recovering only on the fall of the curtain, one feels inclined to ask—
"Is it reality or indeed a play?"
Madame GORDON HYDE as Marrico, To-Night.
THIS EVENING (Monday), November 30th, the performances will commence with the grand historical Play of
LOUIS XI.
Translated and adapted from the French of Cassimer de Lavigne, and originally acted at the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London.
Louis IX .... Mr. CHARLES DILLON.
Marie de Commine .... Mrs. CHARLES DILLON
To conclude with the successful Burlesque of
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN having cards for No. 2 Company's Annual Picnic are informed that the BREADALBANE steamer will leave the Manly Beach steamers' Wharf, Circular Quay, at 10 a.m., Woolloomooloo Bay 10.15 a.m. The committee request all Volunteers to appear in full uniform.
SYDNEY COHEN, hon. sec.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—Magnificent collection of wild beasts, opposite Victoria Theatre.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—Magnificent collection of wild beasts. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—Magnificent collection of wild beasts. Admission 1s.; children 6d. Schools half price.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 30th November, 1863.
IT IS hereby notified for general information that, this day being St. Andrew's Day, the Treasury will be CLOSED.
HENRY LANE, Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

NOTICE.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, being a general HOLIDAY, the business of the undersigned will be CLOSED.
JOHN LOBB.

MONDAY, the 30th November, being ST. ANDREW'S DAY, will be observed as a HOLIDAY by all the Banks.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—S. BENNETT and CO., Grocers, beg to inform their friends and the public, that their shop is CLOSED during THIS DAY.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—T. C. PETER'S Stores will be CLOSED THIS (St. Andrew's) DAY.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the Cumberland-street BRIDGE being CLOSED for repairs, the Glenmore Cottage will be a Public Thoroughfare until finished.
RICHARD STEVENS.

TEMPERANCE HALL, PITT-STREET.
READ! READ!! READ!!!
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!!!
After an unprecedented run of innumerable bad houses,
Mr. BIRCH
will appear for the last time THIS EVENING, Monday, November 30th, in his Musical Monologue, entitled
MASKS and FACES,
being the worst entertainment in Sydney, and
PATRONISED BY
nobody, though offered to
EVERYBODY,
at the extravagant price of
A SHILLING.
Ladies are particularly requested to stop away, and gentlemen are invited not to come.
All laughter strictly prohibited.
Admission:
Stalls .... Free (and easy)
Reserved Seats .... Gratis
Gallery .... Nothing
Body of Hall ...... ONE SHILLING (two if preferred).
Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8—provided there is an audience.
N.B.—Husbands will on no account be admitted without their wives.
G. BEAVER, agent.

SELECT BALL, MONDAYS and SATURDAYS. Shakesperian Hall, Sussex-street. Conductor, Mr SHAPTER.

ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Extra Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, Monday, 103, Elizabeth-street.

MR. W. CLARK'S EXTRA QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, THIS EVENING, Monday, commencing at 8 p.m. Close at 1.

CRICKET.—NATIONAL v. ALBERT C. C., and Professionals. National players are requested to meet in the Domain, at 9 a.m.
D. E. M'DONALD, hon. sec.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Full Instrumental REHEARSAL, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.
THOMAS J. SOUTHERN, hon. sec.

MR. W. KING'S Quadrille Assembly at the Oddfellows' Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 30th instant.

A BALL will take place at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street, THIS EVENING.

TATTERSALL'S.—A MEETING will be held, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. C. J. HENFREY, sec.

CHIZLETT'S SINGING SCHOOL.—MONDAY being St. Andrew's Day, there will be no Lesson at William street. C. CHIZLETT, teacher.

LEAGUE for the PROMOTION of COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—Parties desirous of forwarding the cause can get blank sheets for petition to the Legislative Assembly at the following places:—
Emu Inn, George-street
Mr. W. Penman's, 128, Pitt-street
Mr. Tremain's, Pitt-street
Bransgrove's Hotel, George-street.
W. PENMAN, R. DRANSFIELD, } Hon. Secretaries.

LEAGUE for the PROMOTION of COLONIAL INDUSTRY. Artisans and Mechanics sign the Petition.

LEAGUE for the PROMOTION of COLONIAL INDUSTRY. Working men sign the Petition.

LEAGUE for the PROMOTION of COLONIAL INDUSTRY. Tradesmen sign the Petition.

LEAGUE FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—All PETITION SHEETS filled up send in to the office of Mr. W. PENMAN, 128, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street, THIS DAY. All others on TUESDAY, 1st December, for presentation on Wednesday. Committee MEETING, TUESDAY, 8 p.m., Emu Inn.
W. PENMAN, R. DRANSFIELD, } Honorary Secretaries.

TO TAILORS.—Protection to Colonial Industry.—All interested in the late meeting held in the Temperance Hall, are requested to meet at Mr. M'MASTER'S, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance, and to sign the petition. EDWARD BYRNE, treasurer.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the addition to St. Barnabas Church, Parramatta-street, will be laid on WEDNESDAY next, 2nd December, at 3 o'clock p.m., by the Hon. JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., M.L.C.
The DEAN of SYDNEY with other clergymen will take part in the proceedings.
. A collection will be made on behalf of the Building Fund.
In the evening, the Rev. Thomas Smith will exhibit some interesting VIEWS, with the aid of his new and powerful dissolving apparatus, at St. Barnabas Schoolroom. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.
The choir will perform a selection of music—conductor, Mr. William Stanley.
Tickets 1s. 6d. each, can be obtained of Mrs. Barnett, Parramatta-street; Mr. Withington, Francis-street; and Mr. Miller, Derwent-street.

MANLY BEACH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will be OPENED on TUESDAY, December 8th. The steamer as usual.

MASONIC HALL (entrance from York-street).—A PUBLIC MEETING for the recognition of the Rev. F. HIBBERD, from the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Metropolitan College, on his taking the pastorate of the Baptist Church meeting in the Masonic Hall, will be held on THURSDAY next, 3rd December. Captain WILLIAMS, of the ship La Hogue, will take the chair. Various ministers and others are expected to address the meeting. Tea on the table at half-past six o'clock. Tickets 1s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Addison, George-street; Mr. Nixon, Hunter-street; Mr. Palmer, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Iliffe, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo; Mr. Langley, Newtown.

YOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE.—The First ANNIVERSARY will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Tea on the table at half-past six o'clock. The Rev. Dr. STEEL, President of the Institute, will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by Professor SMITH, M.D., the Rev. Mr. GORDON; by Mr. ROSSACK, Missionary of the Free Church Congregation, and by several members of the Institute. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had of Messrs. Addison, Sherriff and Downing, George-street; and Goold, King-street.
JAMES HUTCHISON, jun., hon. sec.

JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—A LECTURE in connection with the above will be delivered at the Sydney Hebrew School, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, 30th, by the Rev. A. B. DAVIS. Subject: "Jerusalem." Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Non-members admittted. DAVID COHEN, hon. sec.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—NEWTOWN BRANCH.—Annual public MEETING of the above will be held in the Newtown Church, THIS EVENING, 30th instant. Chair to be taken by E. JOY, Esq., at half-past 7. Captain Williams, Revs. Schofield, Watkin, Eggleston, Zillman, and other gentlemen to address the meeting.
GEORGE W. BARKER, secretary.

THE Journeymen Tailors' Trade Society holds a special MEETING TO-NIGHT, at 8. J. BOULTON, sec.

CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.—Examinations with written descriptions of character and advice given daily, at KELLEY'S Phrenological Chambers, 323, George-street, near Hunter-street. Accuracy guaranteed. Register, from 2s. 6d.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the goods of EDWARD VOVIL, late of Port Macquarie, in the colony of New South Wales, boatman, deceased, intestate.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, by MARY ANN VOVIL, widow of the said deceased, that administration of all and singular, the goods, chattels, and effects of the said deceased, may be granted to her.
Dated this twenty-eighth day of November, 1863.
ROBERT HENRY MARINER FORSTER, Proctor for the said applicant, 91, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

No. 63-58. Town Hall, Wynyard-square, Sydney, 27th November, 1863.
ELECTION OF ALDERMEN, 1863-64.—Notice is hereby given that the BALLOT for the election of eight Aldermen for the city of Sydney will take place between the hours of nine and four o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of December next, at the places hereundermentioned, viz.:—
GIPPS WARD.—Mr. M'Mahon's residence, Upper Fort-street.
BOURKE WARD.—Premises, No. 145, Pitt-street, 4 doors south of Hunter-street.
BRISBANE WARD.—Town Hall, Wynyard-square.
MACQUARIE WARD.—Supreme Court House, King-street.
COOK WARD.—Premises, No. 25, South Head Road, east of Brisbane-street.
FITZROY WARD.—Court House, Darlinghurst.
PHILLIP WARD.—Market House, Haymarket.
DENISON WARD.—Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street.
THOMAS SPENCE, Returning Officer.
CHARLES W. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 63-59. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 27th November, 1863.
ELECTION OF ALDERMEN, 1863-4.—Notice is hereby given, in terms of the 21st section of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, that the parties whose names are hereunto set forth have been duly nominated by the following citizens to fill the office of Aldermen for the City of Sydney.

GIPPS WARD.
CARAHER, OWEN JOSEPH, Gloucester-street, nominated by Thomas Ryan, Prince-street; Edward M. Donald, Hugh Gordon, Cumberland-street; James O'Neil, Patrick Freehill, George-street; Patrick Farrell, Bunker's Hill; Samuel Watson, Essex-street.

BOURKE WARD.
AITKEN, WILLIAM, Pitt-street, nominated by William Bland, William Henry Walker, Pitt-street; William Sharp, John Wells, George Hamilton, Daniel Coghlan, Robert Smyth, John Solomon, Charles Keele, Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse, Frank H. Needs, George Sharp, Hunter-street; James Gribben, John Gribben, John Clark, Elizabeth-street; Buchan Thomson, Bligh and O'Connell streets; Frederick Riley, King and Phillip streets; Charles Brown, Domain; John Sharp, Hunter-street; Charles Lewis, Phillip-street; John Sands, Robert Casper, George Lewis Munn, Walter Brown, J. R. Clarke, Richard Cook, George-street; John Kellick, Phillip-street; James Anderson, Church-hill.
RENNY, WALTER, Pitt-street, nominated by Geoffry Eagar, Henry Barnett, Macquarie-street; Thomas Jennings, Walter Hamilton, John F. Linckner, E. J. Scrivener, George-street; Charles Goddard, Pitt-street; John Halbert, King-street; James Peters, off George-street; Daniel Egan, F. A. Muller, Castlereagh-street; John Devlin, Brougham-place; Peter Faucett, Andrew Gribben, Elizabeth-street; Edward Hunt, John Darcy, Thomas Williams, Hunter-street; George Commins, John Phillips, Thomas Walker, Phillip-street; James Rice, Bent-street; J. Bramwell, Castlereagh-street; James Purcell, Circular Quay.

BRISBANE WARD.
CORY, EDWARD J., York-street, nominated by John Bellamy, Thomas Hill, John Pope, W. G. Ainsworth, W. S. Friend, Alfred Bradford, John Thomas, William King, Charles Reynolds, York-street; Thomas Sweetman, Clarence-street.
DUFFIN, JAMES, Kent-street, nominated by John M'Phail, Adam Newton, King-street; John Armstrong, Lawrence Kavanagh, Market-street; Cornelius Mortimer, Clarence-street; Thomas W. Eady, York-street; Jeremiah Mortimer, William Nash, Kent-street.
LONGFORD, JOHN, Erskine-street, nominated by John Scard, J. Mackinly, John Carmichael, Erskine-street.
SPEER, WILLIAM, Clarence-street, nominated by Andrew Trimble, Thomas Donaghy, Clarence-street; William Pritchard, King-street; Robert Vesey, Sussex and King streets; Robert Campbell, Crown-street; Robert Thorne, Forbes-street; Robert Meiklejohn, Thomas Blakey, Sussex-street; William Nixon, Glebe; William Hezlett, Paddington.

MACQUARIE WARD.
MACINTOSH, JOHN, Pitt-street, nominated by Thomas Flood, Elizabeth-street; G. Hill, Macquarie-street; George Wood, Park-street; J. F. Garrick, Palmer-street; George Wilkie, Samuel Fuller, Alexander M'Neilly, W. H. Wyatt, Pitt-street.

COOK WARD.
KIPPAX, WILLIAM, Bourke-street, nominated by George Hill, Albion-street; George Lucas, Francis-street; John Edgley, Bloomfield-street; James Green, Patrick Tighe, James M'Connell, William Moorhouse, South Head Road; George Laws, John Davis, Riley-street; John Mulholland, Robert Campbell, Crown-street; Patrick Corcoran, Riley and Woolloomooloo streets; Michael Chapman, George-street; Edward Byrne, Stanley-street; John Baptist, Bourke-street; William South, Riley-street; Patrick Ward, Crown-street; Thomas Law, Edward-street; John Davies, Stanley-street; G. F. Baker, Devonshire-street; T. Gow, Campbell-street.
SIMMONS, CHARLES, Brisbane-street, nominated by Jacob Blake, Thomas Blake, William Laws, Robert Willingtake, Richard Batters, William Wright, South Head Road; Robert Doodson, Charles-street; John Viera, Liverpool-street; Joseph Land, Smith-street; George Copas, Riley-street.

FITZROY WARD.
BUTLER, JAMES, William-street, nominated by George Hill, Albion-street; Thomas Hart, Crown-street; Daniel Robinson, John Hourigan, John Reddy, William-street; James Speerin, Upper William-street; William Harmer, Bay-street; W. J. Sotheren, Woolloomooloo-street.
KIDMAN, CHARLES, South Head Road, nominated by William Love, George-street; Robert James Parish, Unni W. Carpenter, Bourke-street; John W. F. Morgan, Richard Williams, South Head Road; James Challinor, Botany-street.

PHILLIP WARD.
OATLEY, JAMES, Bourke-street, nominated by George Suttor, Thomas Evans, Charles Gross, Bank-street; John Barlow, Anthony Hordern, Edward Hordern, D. M'Phee, George-street; James M'Coy, John M'Coy, James Smith M'Coy, William Thompson, Swan-street; James Calder, Abercrombie-street.

DENISON WARD.
BROOMFIELD, JOHN, Union-street, nominated by Robert M'Roberts, Edward Goodwin, George-street; J. H. Morris, Dixon-street; James Moon, Liverpool-street; James Collins, Bathurst and George streets; William Leslie, Parramatta-street; William Ball, Valentine's-lane; James Cox, Pyrmont-street.
MURPHY, JAMES, Elizabeth-street, nominated by Thomas M'Keown, Thomas O'Neill, W. Enever, Frederick Codner, Richard Cale, George-street; Thomas Parkinson, John Geddes, Parramatta-street; Peter Brennan, Harris-street; W. B. Allen, Sussex-street; James King, Bathurst-street.
THOMAS SPENCE, Returning-officer.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

20TH VICTORIÆ, No. 36, Sydney Corporation Act, clause 44.—Every person who shall vote or offer to vote a second time for any alderman, or who shall vote or offer to vote in or for any ward in respect of which he is not qualified, or who shall personate or offer to personate any other person for the purpose of voting at any such election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to six months' imprisonment.

BOURKE WARD.—Vote for RENNY as ALDERMAN on TUESDAY next.

RENNY for BOURKE WARD.—Poll early, and return your candidate by a large majority.

RENNY advocates the adjusting of WATER RATES, so as to charge rooms by the size, and thus relieve the poor man.

RENNY advocates cheap DRINKING FOUNTAINS, which will not get out of repair after the first week.

RENNY advocates the insisting of the GOVERNMENT ENDOWMENT being handed over to the Corporation.

RENNY advocates the SEWAGE DEBT being placed on the general revenue of the colony.

RENNY advocates the LANES and ALLEYS being visited by the DUST CARTS once a week.

RENNY advocates the COVERING of the TANK STREAM.

RENNY advocates the Government offices paying the CITY and WATER RATES.

RENNY advocates the public WHARFAGE DUES being handed over to the Corporation.

RENNY is therefore your best man. Vote early, and return him as your ALDERMAN.

WHO VOTED against the suburbs having WATER supplied to them?—AITKEN.

WHO VOTED against the Mayor having salary, and afterwards partook of his hospitality?—AITKEN.

NORTH OF IRELAND MEN, support AITKEN your countryman, do not desert him, he relies upon you.

BOURKE WARD ELECTION.—Vote for RENNY, who will give you hydrants, water fountains, and cleanse the lanes, reduce your water rate, and assist Raphael to give you Civic Reform.

BOURKE WARD ELECTION.—Mr. Aitken would have resigned but for his ill-advised agents.

ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.—Mr. AITKEN stated publicly he was sorry he had ever been elected, and would be thankful when his time was up, for he was sick of it—do not let him again disgrace us by taking the trouble to vote for him—VOTE for RENNY.

RALLY ROUND RENNY and rush to the poll;
Record all the votes that are down on the roll,
And open the eyes of those who are blind
By leaving poor Aitken a long way behind;
For surely a lasting disgrace it would be
Were Aitken returned and not Walter Renny.
So pull all together, and pull well my boys,
And we'll pull RENNY through, despite all their noise.

CITIZENS of BOURKE WARD.—Infuse fresh blood into the City Council, and remove the stagnant pool.

RALLY ROUND RENNY and rush to the poll.

ELECTORS of BOURKE WARD.—Vote for RENNY and progressive, not retrogressive measures.

RENNY and Reform for ever! Vote for Renny and reduction of rates.

CITIZENS of BOURKE WARD.—Which will you have—an aching representative or a renovating one?

CITIZENS of BOURKE WARD.—Do your duty—vote for RENNY and down with civic cliquism.

BOURKE WARD ELECTION.—Mr. RENNY'S Committee will hold their final MEETING, at 7 o'clock THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 30th instant, at Mr. Commin's, Star Inn, corner of Philip and Hunter streets.
JAMES SIMPSON, Secretary.

BOURKE WARD.—Mr. AITKEN'S Committee meet every EVENING, at the Currency Lass, Pitt and Hunter streets.

ELECTORS for BOURKE WARD.—Be early at the poll, and vote for your tried and proved friend, WILLIAM AITKEN.

AITKEN, for BOURKE WARD.—Polling day, TUESDAY, 1st December, at No. 145, Pitt-street North, opposite the Union Bank.

BOURKE WARD.—Mr. AITKEN'S Committee are requested to attend the Committee rooms, THIS EVENING, at 7 sharp, to make final arrangements for the polling.

FITZROY WARD. FITZROY WARD. FITZROY WARD. Mr. CHARLES KIDMAN'S COMMITTEE meet Every Evening, at the Central Rooms, Queen's Arms, South Head Road.

FITZROY WARD.—Vote for CHARLES KIDMAN on Tuesday next. Be early at the poll.

FITZROY WARD.—Vote for CHARLES KIDMAN, the poor man's friend.

FITZROY WARD.—Electors of Fitzroy Ward, an old citizen and practical man.

FITZROY WARD.—Working men, REMEMBER your old friend KIDMAN, who has always endeavoured to cheapen your provisions.

WHO'S KIDMAN? One who assisted to form the first Suburban Municipality in the colony.

WHO IS BUTLER? Why the nominee of the Celtic Association.

WHO IS BUTLER? Why Martin Morrison's myrta.

FITZROY WARD—Who is Butler? What has he done? Echo answers Who! What!

FITZROY WARD.—Electors,—VOTE for BUTLER. Polling-place, Courthouse, Darlinghurst.

FITZROY WARD.—A full attendance of Mr. BUTLER'S Committee and Supporters are requested to MEET at the Committee Rooms, Sir John Young Hotel, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 1st December, at 8 o'clock sharp, to proceed to the "Seat of War."

BUTLER v. KIDMAN.—"It's a way we have got in the army." Be early at the poll and vote for BUTLER.

COOK WARD.—The various local committees, together with other friends willing to assist in making final arrangements, will meet at J. Blake's, Robin Hood Inn, South Head Road, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp. A full attendance is respectfully requested.
J. LAND, secretary.

KIPPAX, for COOK WARD.—The Local Committees will meet at Mr. Kelly's, Pelican Hotel, South Head Road, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to make final arrangements to secure Mr. Kippax's return. A full attendance is requested.
J. DAVIS, J. M'CONNELL, } Honorary Secretaries.

MR. CHARLES KIDMAN for FITZROY WARD.—The Committee will MEET THIS EVENING, at Mr. Joseph Faris's Queen's Arms, South Head Road, to make final arrangements for to-morrow. Members of the sub-committees are requested to be present.
WILLIAM CARPENTER, hon. sec.

FITZROY WARD.—A full attendance of Mr. BUTLER'S COMMITTEE will please attend at the Committee Rooms, Sir John Young Hotel, on SATURDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock precisely.

ELECTORS OF FITZROY WARD.—Do you want your lanes kept in a healthy state? If so, be early at the poll, on TUESDAY, 1st December, and vote for BUTLER.

BUTLER FOR FITZROY WARD.—Electors vote for BUTLER, who has the time (and ability) to attend to your interests in the City Council.

DENISON WARD.—BROOMFIELD for Denison Ward.—A MEETING of Mr. Broomfield's Committee will be held at the Golden Gate, THIS DAY, at 7.30 p.m. sharp. A full attendance is requested.
ROBERT GUY, CHARLES G. WARBURTON, } Joint Hon. Secs.

DENISON WARD.—MURPHY'S COMMITTEE.—The various Committees formed for securing the return of Mr. JAMES MURPHY are requested to meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock sharp, at the Central Committee Rooms, Brown's, Britannia Arms, Brickfield-hill and Goulburn-street, on matters of importance.
T. M. DWYER, secretary.

BRISBANE WARD.—At a meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. Alderman SPEER, held at Mr. Spinks,' White Hart, King-street, the following gentlemen resolved themselves into a committee, with power to add to their number, to secure his re-election.

A. Trimble	R. Isaac
R. Thorne	S. Daniels
R. Meiklejohn	W. Smith
R. Vesey	W. Hezlett
M. M'Gee	R. Campbell
R. Thomas	W. Nixon
Richard Thomas	J. Jitke
J. Davis, jun.	J. Drury
Dr. C. M'Kay	W. Coulter
J. M'Donough	H. Webb
J. Boyd	R. Watson
W. Thomas	W. J. Slater
D. Morrison	C. Hall
T. Collins	W. Bridge
B. M'Camley	M. Hill
T. Broker	G. Whitfield
T. Peters	J. Anderson
W. Short	C. Wood
T. M'Caffrey	T. Donaghy
T. Merchant	A. Park
J. Irvine	W. M'Millan
S. Kippax	J. Isbester
D. Gilhooly	J. Andrews
D. Scotland	J. Hunter
R. Miller	J. Bradley
H. M. Jackson	J. Coote
G. Coulter	W. Pritchard
M. Sugden	J. Raynor
W. Baston	J. Roberts
D. A. Parr	W. Granger.
B. Hodgson	

THOMAS DONAGHY, THOMAS M'CAFFREY, } Joint secretaries.

BRISBANE WARD.—Electors be early at the POLL on TUESDAY, and record your vote for SPEER.

BRISBANE WARD.—A MEETING of the friends of Mr. Alderman SPEER will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for his re-election.
THOMAS DONAGHY, THOMAS M'CAFFREY, } Hon. Secretaries.

MR. WERE'S GOLD-FIELD AT BURRENDONG.—The 793 acres of LAND, known as Were's Point, at the junction of the Macquarie and Mudgee Rivers, the property of George Were, Esq., will be thrown open to the public on the first day of December.
Mr. LEOPOLD M. MULLER has been appointed Commissioner, to whom all applications for licenses must be made on the ground. For the Proprietor,
JOHN ALGER.
Sydney, 23rd November, 1863.

A QUANTITY of OLD NEWSPAPERS to be SOLD at the Australian Library.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1478124

NEW ZEALAND.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Kangaroo (s.s.), Captain Bell, brings Auckland papers to the 20th instant. Previous dates were to the 9th. Unfortunately, however, there is a blank of six days in our file between the last and present advices.

Rain had again set in with unusual severity; indeed, according to the papers, there appears to be something like a deluge, in many quarters of the island.

The *Southern Cross* of the 16th says:—We have no fresh news from the front, our correspondent's letter not having come forward. A movement up the river was expected on Saturday or yesterday, but the severity of the weather may have interfered.

The arrival of the Himalaya at Auckland, with troops, is thus announced by the same paper:—"This fine vessel, whose wide-spread fame as one of those mighty floating machines by which Britannia 'rules the waves,' has anchored in New Zealand waters, and brings 800 of her bravest sons to assert her supremacy at the Antipodes. There are few who have not heard of this magnificent ship, of her huge proportions, and her great capabilities as a transport; and the many services she has rendered to the State make her movements as remarkable as those of an army setting out on a campaign. Who would have supposed that a Maori war, a contest with a handful of savages in the Northern Island of New Zealand, would have been the cause of bringing this leviathan to our end of the globe. At all events, it is an event to be remembered and recorded that on the 14th November, 1863, the Himalaya dropped anchor in our harbour with 800 British soldiers—the 'Fighting Fiftieth'—on board, to assist us in the suppression and final extinction of the native rebellion."

The Himalaya brings from Melbourne a battery of six 12 lb. Armstrong guns, which the Victorian Government have very considerately parted with for use in this colony.

The *Southern Cross* of the 20th supplies us with the following reliable native intelligence. It says:—

Owing to the disturbed state of the country, our means for obtaining authentic information from native sources is not so good as it was before hostilities commenced.

Manukau Pilot Station.—A correspondent supplies us with the annexed items of news, which corroborate our view of the outrage at the Manukau Heads on its being first reported in town:—"I beg to state that I have been informed, from a source I can rely on, that one of the party who assisted in cutting down the flagstaff, &c., at the Manukau Heads was formerly one of the boat's crew who left Mangarei with Tamata Ngapora and his party some time past; and that the parties concerned were Ngatimahuta. They came down the Waikato in the night, drifting past Maungatawhiri, and, I presume, landed on the sand hills, three miles inside Waikato Heads. It further appears that a European fell in with two of them on the Saturday prior to their taking off the boats from the pilot station in the night, between the Kauri Point and Awitu Bay. A conversation ensued, but of no consequence. They were armed with tomahawks. The European made himself known, and being a good Maori linguist, he escaped without being tomahawked. I forgot to mention that they asked him to have a feed of corn up in the forest, where they said they had plenty."

Evacuation of Meremere.—The same correspondent writes:—"It may not be generally known why the natives evacuated Meremere so suddenly. The fact is this, they did not dream of being out-generalled. On learning that General Cameron had commenced a redoubt up the river, they exclaimed *Ka he tatou*, and preparations were made for a bolt; not, as was generally supposed, to Paparata. Only a few went there. One party made an attack on the new redoubt above Tukapau in the night, of which attack the Maories had no casualty—so they say. The main body pulled their canoes up the southern branch of Maramarua to a low portage, over which they dragged all their canoes into the Waikere lake, and from thence into the Wakaito. At Rangariri they say, they intended to make a stand, but this I very much doubt. It appears correct that they have sent most of their women and children to Maunga Tautari. Martial law is talked of in King Matutaera's forces. It is said that the first party who wishes to make overtures of peace is to be shot. I presume this law emanated from General Tikaokao, as I had an opportunity of hearing his sentiments during the Taranaki war. However, it would be presumption on my part to offer any remarks on what the future will be. But why Napier and the East Coast should be exempted from confiscation—that is a portion of it,—I am at a loss to conceive, as it is very evident, from all I can learn, that parties from these places are now fighting against her Majesty's Government. The natives report one casualty, from a shell. It exploded near one of the rebels, and struck him in the head, but did not kill him; also, that they have got one of our boats, which was drifting down the river."

Writing under a later date, the same correspondent informs us that a Waipa native arrived in the neighbourhood of Auckland a few days ago, and, of course, visited the capital. The natives are being represented as being "as independent as ever." Our informant adds:—"I fear General Cameron will never be able to entrap them while we have so many natives about us, who give the rebels every information relative to our movements." We cordially agree with our correspondent, and think the time has come for drawing the line somewhere. We find the natives at Mangarei, in spite of oaths of allegiance, are not to be trusted; and we go further and say, that they would be less than men if they failed, at this crisis, to do what they could to baffle us and help their kindred.

We may mention, in corroboration of our correspondent's statement, that one of the natives met by the European before the outrage at the Manukau Heads had six toes. The European in question noticed the fact at the time, but thought nothing of it until the report appeared, which at once connected in his mind the natives he had seen with the party pursued by the expeditionary force from the Lady Barkly.

An Ordained Rebel.—In our Wangarei correspondence allusion was recently made to the inflammatory and seditious doings of a certain reverend native, who was preaching treason to the Northern Maories. The attention of the authorities was called to this person, but we have not heard whether he has been arrested or not. We annex an extract from a private letter, dated Hokianga, November 8th, which proves that he has been busy also in that district. The writer states "There is a native clergyman named Pirimona, ordained, I believe, by the Bishop. This fellow has been making the circuit of this district for no other apparent purpose but to spread reports of great losses sustained by the pakehas. He tells the natives that he was present with the Bishop at the burying of 1000 pakehas, and that we whites in the north are keeping the truth from them. Imagine the effect of this, at the present time, on the natives. I believe the foregoing facts have been represented to the Government, and I trust the sanctified (?) scoundrel will be punished. He defies the pakehas to wakawa him (bring him before the magistrate for trial). Here is an agent of the rebels, with the cloak of religion upon him, and in our very midst."

Northern Natives.—The following extract from a private letter from the north tallies so exactly with intelligence we have from other sources, that we insert it. There is nothing absolutely new in it, however. The letter writer says:—"The Government have increased the pay of the pensioners (native) here, doubling their former pay. None of the magistrates were consulted in the matter. Had they been consulted, I think several of those now so favoured might have been passed as they deserve. W. Turau gets £52 a year. He is without exception one of the worst and meanest of natives in the whole country; but while the light of the Governor's countenance shines upon him, and the money of the Europeans goes into his pocket, what cares he (and such as he) for the opinions of the pakehas regarding his conduct? In this case, it appears like giving a premium to rascality. When the law comes to be tried upon the Northern natives, it will be seen that there is more of the Maori leaven in their character than is supposed. I can't believe they will subject themselves to the restraint the law imposes without kicking."

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

The following quotations are from the special correspondence of the *Southern Cross*:—

Queen's Redoubt, 18th November.

The gunboat Pioneer, having on board General Cameron and staff, proceeded up the river to-day on a reconnoissance, the result of which will shortly be made known, but the continuance of this wretched wet weather is a great drawback to putting any plans into execution. That a forward movement is to be made shortly there is no question, but it will be made when the General, who is the best judge on the subject, thinks right and fit; and as he, I believe, possesses the entire confidence of the colonists, let those who might feel inclined to grumble at what to them appears an unnecessary delay, console themselves with knowing that the conduct of the war is in such good hands, and be content to wait. I refrain from speculating on the subject, as from various causes it might only tend to mislead the public, and therefore confine myself to the record of events as they occur. You will receive timely information of any further movements forward, as soon as I can send such as are authentic, and although the means of communication, as we advance, will probably not be so rapid or easy, still I shall endeavour to keep you well posted up in what is likely to occur as the army progresses.

From what I read and hear, I imagine that the opinion of people in Auckland generally is, that the Maories intend making a stand at Rangiriri. In this, I think, they will find themselves deceived; the position is not one that the Maories would occupy after what they experienced at Meremere. Having access by water for the gun-boats in front and rear, and profiting by past experience, they are not likely to get themselves into such a trap as that from which they had such a narrow escape before. The only chance for them now lies in the dense bush and ranges, from which, if they continue to hold out, it will be some trouble to dislodge them; but no doubt means will be found to effect this, if, as I said before, they do not save us the trouble by coming to terms.

I am sorry that I cannot report favourably of the weather. It certainly does not rain now, but that is no criterion how soon it may do. At one time a change of wind to the south generally indicated fine weather, but it appears now to matter nothing from whence it blows. The rain falls in defiance of all rules of climate, and it would puzzle anyone to tell when it is going to be fine.

November 19.—Every appearance of it going to be a fine day at last; this is encouraging, and my next communication will likely bear a different heading from this.

Drury, Thursday, November 19.

There is a vast improvement in the weather this morning, which it is to be hoped will be of a permanent character.

About 150 of the 50th Regiment arrived here yesterday afternoon. There were two and part of three companies. No. 1 company, under Captain Johnson, Lieutenant Goldsmith, Ensign Churchhill; No. 2, under Captain Creagh, Lieutenant White, Ensign Hunt; and part of No. 3, under Ensign Doveton. The whole were under the command of Colonel Weare. They were preceded into the 18th camp by the fifes and drums of the Royal Irish, and in passing over the bridge were loudly cheered. Although since the arrival of the "Fighting Fiftieth" in the Himalaya, the weather has been anything but agreeable, they appear to regard the climate of this country, compared with that of Ceylon, as far preferable.

I am sorry to have to record that, on Tuesday evening last, at Pukekohe, sergeant Richard M'Grane was fired upon—quite deliberately—by Francis O'Neill, a private in the Waikato Volunteers. Both the wounded man and O'Neill—now a prisoner—were brought down next day to Drury. On being examined by the doctor, the ball was found to have passed through the shoulder. The wound, fortunately, is not of a very serious character, no bone having been broken nor vessel severed. It seems the sergeant was taking another man to relieve O'Neill, who was on duty as sentry, and slightly intoxicated. In giving O'Neill some order, he at once, in a great rage, took aim with his rifle and shot the sergeant, and afterwards attempted to strike him with the end of the rifle, but did not succeed. He was at once arrested, and will shortly be tried by a general court martial. Both M'Grane and O'Neill were old 58th men.

More tracks of natives have been seen, apparently on the road from Mauku to Karaka, proving that the wretches are still dodging about in small parties, and most effectually playing at "hide and seek" with our men.

Volunteer camp, Papatoitoi, November 17th.

We are having dreadful weather here, only now and then a few hours' sunshine, and not enough for the last week to dry the fern and blankets for our beds. The tents are, under these circumstances, little better than nothing at all, the rain coming through in torrents. Many of us have not had a dry bed for several nights. The bread we have is not fit for human food, so we have refused it altogether and commenced buying our own. This is certainly the worst treatment we have received since our first campaign, for when at Papakura and Wairoa we had always plenty of good bread and good tents too. Many of us have suffered, and are still suffering, from diarrhœa and rheumatism, owing to the damp tents, bad bread, and not having had—until to-day (for the first time)—any vegetables whatever.

We are now anxiously looking for sunshine to dry our blankets, they being at this present time saturated with the rain of last night. However, during the little sunshine we have we try and while away the time as pleasantly as possible with quoits, cricket, races, boxing, &c.

The Thames, November 18.

Signal was made for a steamer yesterday, and on coming to an anchor she proved to be the Sandfly, with despatches. She came up from Hurui in three hours and a half, and was to leave again in the evening. The Sandfly arrived at Hurui on Monday at midnight, and reports that the troops had not been landed on account of the roughness of the weather. She also reports that the Jessie is anchored near the sandspit. It is probable that the Sandfly would ship another 12-pounder Armstrong, and ammunition, &c., and return to Hurui. It is supposed that the troops will be landed at Pukorokoro, under cover of the guns of the Sandfly, and that the Waikato volunteers will have their allotments marked out for them in the Thames district, and be at once located.

TARANAKI.

(*From the Correspondent of the Southern Cross.*)

New Plymouth, November 17.

Some of the Waitara natives had been up to Mimi (half way to Mokau) to recover some cattle, and there met a man named Taniora, who had just returned from the seat of war. He belongs properly to Ngatimaniapoto, but has lived for a long time at Mimi. The reason for his return is, I believe, that in leading an attack against some sentries, the men with him left him to fight it out alone, and he narrowly escaped with his life, which appears to have disgusted him. He says that at the fight at Mauku there were six killed besides wounded; but this is perhaps only the Ngatimaniapoto loss, as, with one exception, the only names given are of that tribe, namely, Teira, the nephew of Tikaokao, and Manuera, the son of Kaharoa Motutapu. The exception I refer to was Renata, one of our friend William King's people (patriots until lately—rebels now, perhaps, since the last despatch of the Duke of Newcastle). This man was badly wounded in the breast, and, falling, called out "Ka ngaro and Ka ngaro au!"—I am lost! I am lost!—when one of his friends, Arama, returned and took him away in the thick of the fire. From Tamora's account one of our men, perhaps, either Lieutenant Percival or Lieutenant Norman, from his having a revolver, died like a true soldier, fighting with extreme gallantry to the last. He was lying on his face wounded, when a savage, named Hakopa coming up tomahawked him in the back, and left him for dead. Turning round, however, when he had got a little way off he saw him move, and was going back to finish his work, when the wounded man drew his revolver and fired, the ball passing through Hakopa's teeth and out through his cheek. Another Maori then came up and fired, the wounded man firing at him at the same moment (there was but one report of their two guns). The Maori was wounded, but the Englishman killed; indeed, life must have hung by a very slender thread after such wounds as he had before received. Almost any one will turn to fight when there is no escape, but to shoot as coolly and well when severely wounded and in the very hands of death, as if there were nothing to disturb his aim—it is only rare courage can make a man do this.

Taniora spoke also of the death of a pakeha woman, no doubt poor Mrs. Fahey. He says the Maories intended to take her prisoner but she broke away from them; they caught her again and again she ran away, when one man shot her. I do not understand that he was present on this occasion, but heard it from others. He said that the king disapproved of this act, and has ordered an investigation for the purpose of punishing the offender.

OTAGO.

Writing from Dunedin on the 18th instant, the own correspondent of the *Argus* says:—

Otago is having its full share of the disagreeable weather which seems to be prevalent over a considerable area of the Southern Hemisphere. For several weeks past we have had more of these rains and fogs and uncharitable winds which are said to have characterised the ancient *Ultima Thule* than have been experienced within the same time since I have known the province. The natural effect of this is to give our good city but a lugubrious aspect to new arrivals, and there is little doubt of its having interfered materially with the prospects of those of them who have betaken themselves to the diggings. It is astonishing, however, how, in the face of this renewal of interruptions to mining work, the escort returns keep up showing rather a tendency to improve than to retrograde. The last escort, which arrived yesterday, brought in 24,146 ozs.; the relative produce of the different fields being:—Dunstan, 7914 ozs.; Queenstown, 5745 ozs.; Mount Ida, 4424 ozs.; and Tuapeka, 2362 ozs. Of those fields which produce inferior amounts, the Taieri stands highest, the weekly escort 957 ozs., while that of the Arrow, for a fortnight, is 1823 ozs. By the arrival of this escort we are able to make a show of 26,000 ozs., or thereabouts, as exports by the Aldinga, which sails to-day, bringing up the exports for the last thirty days to about 75,000 ozs.

All the wet weather we have had has not yet resulted in frightening away from the new diggings any number of the thousands to whom they have been a source of attraction; but it might not be the worse if this were to happen. The place has apparently been too readily and extensively populated, and not altogether by the most desirable class.

Within the week, several apprehensions have been made of characters in whose possession were found the usual paraphernalia of men practised in "sticking-up," their apprehension being achieved only after dangerous assaults upon the police; and there must be a thinning out of more of the same sort before the locality can bear the good name which all the other diggings of Otago have hitherto possessed.

Within the last week the parcels of gold offered for sale or transmission by escort have been larger and of more frequent occurrence than perhaps since these diggings first opened. There has also been a great difference in the samples of gold produced by diggers within that period. Quantities of exceedingly fine scaly gold are now as frequently received as the rough nuggetty gold of Nicol's and Sailors' Gullies. The finer gold is supposed to come from the gullies upon the north side of the Deep Stream and east side of the Taieri. The permanence of the field will, however, greatly depend upon the gold being followed into the hills.

There is nothing very interesting from any of the other diggings. Generally the accounts are favourable, and an extension and decided improvement of the several townships would indicate that there is some faith in the prosperity of each district.

The 2nd of January, 1865, is to be the day of opening, at Dunedin, of the New Zealand Exhibition, and already the commissioners are taking steps to inform the world of its objects and their arrangements. According to the prospectus which they have issued, the exhibition will be open to exhibitors of all nations, and to the reception of every species of product and manufacture.

Six vessels from London or Glasgow are now considerably overdue, but may be daily expected to arrive, and glut a market already well stocked with most articles of merchandise. The most recent arrivals from ports beyond the Australian colonies have been the Nelson, from Glasgow; Persian, from London; and Amicus, from the Mauritius.

By the steamer Lady Bird, Captain Renner, we have Nelson papers to the 20th, and Wellington to the 21st instant.

NELSON.

The *Colonist* of the 17th states that on the afternoon of Saturday, the Maories belonging to Wakapuaka who took active and most effective measures to save the crew of the brigantine Delaware, wrecked in that neighbourhood on the morning of 4th September, were presented with a sum of money on behalf of the General Government, and with watches and chains procured from a fund raised by public subscription in this province. These gifts, bestowed as a reward or acknowledgment of their ready bravery in saving life under circumstances of great danger to themselves, were presented in the Provincial Hall, in presence of a large body of spectators. The gallery at the further end of the hall was filled with a gay assemblage of ladies, and in the body of the building was a numerous company, mainly of the sterner sex. A considerable number of Maories were conspicuous among the audience, and their dark flashing eyes showed that they were not the least interested of the many witnesses to the pleasing ceremony. Within the bar on the right of the dais were seated the Maories, Julia, James Martin her husband, Robert Martin his brother, Grey, another Maori, and Emanu, the chief who represented Elijah, who was unwell. There are thus five Maories who were engaged in the saving of life from the wreck, the committee having recently learned that a fifth was employed in the good work, and further subscriptions were that day obtained to provide a gift for this additional assistant. His Honor the Superintendent took the chair. Within the bar was also his Honor Judge Johnston, Mr. Poynter, the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Sheriff Walmsley, and the members of the Testimonial Committee. The Superintendent addressed the meeting briefly, narrating the particulars of the wreck of the Delaware, and the saving of the lives, which, he said, there was great reason to believe would have all been lost if it had not been for the five natives. As it was, one man, named Henry Squirrel, lost his life in attempting gallantly to swim ashore with the lead line to establish a communication between the ship and the beach. He believed that this poor fellow undertook a task for which he was totally unfit. While the ship was in Nelson he was an inmate of the hospital, and when he left was scarcely convalescent. This poor fellow, without doubt, lost his life in endeavouring to save others. His Honor then spoke of the intrepidity of the Maories in effecting a communication with the ship, and in saving the lives of the crew, and spoke of the inquest on the body of Henry Squirrel, and read the rider of the coroner's jury, who declared their opinion "that the Maories, Julia, Martin, and Robert, who assisted in rescuing the shipwrecked crew and passenger, are deserving of the hearty gratitude of the public, and that some substantial testimony of such praiseworthy conduct should be presented to those Maories by the Government." A copy of the evidence laid before the jury, together with this rider, had been forwarded to the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Secretary had addressed a letter to him, in which it was stated that his Excellency the Governor was of opinion that £50 should be paid to each of the three Maories named in the rider, and £10 to each of the others who assisted in the work. He (the Superintendent) had delayed presenting them with their rewards in order that those, which it had been resolved by the inhabitants to bestow on them, might also be publicly presented at the same time, a suggestion made by the committee, to which he at once agreed. (Applause.) He then addressed the natives to this effect:—His Excellency the Governor having been informed of the exertions made by you on that occasion, has been pleased to award to you, Julia, to Martin, and Robert, the sum of £50 each, and to you Grey and Elijah, the sum of £10 each, and has instructed me to pay you these sums. You will receive this money, not as payment for your services, for it is impossible to put a correct value on human life, but you will receive it as evidence of the Governor's goodwill and favour towards you, and of his appreciation of your praiseworthy conduct; and I have much pleasure in handing you the respective sums. (Applause.) His Honor then gave to each of those present the sums of money to which they were entitled, contained in handsome scarlet purses, delivering to Emanu, the Wakapuaka chief, the purse allotted to Elijah, whose illness prevented his attendance. He said the gentlemen of the Testimonial Committee would present the watches, and he hoped the concurrent testimony of the Government of the colony and the people of Nelson would tend to cement the good feeling which he was happy to say had for so many years existed between the inhabitants of Nelson and the Maories of Wakapuaka. (Applause.) Mr. Mackay, Assistant Native Secretary, having acted as interpreter, and translated the Superintendent's speech to the Maories, then presented Julia with a handsome lady's gold watch, attached to a massive and elegantly worked chain of the same metal, all contained in a neat morocco case. The address, in English and Maori, was read in the latter language by Mr. Mackay. Mr. Goodman then presented the watches, to Hemi Matenga (James Martin), Ropata (Robert) Eraia (Elijah), and Kerei (Grey.) Julia's watch bears the following inscription in Maori and English, which, with the necessary difference in the names, is also engraved on those given to the four other Maories:—"Presented to Julia by the settlers of Nelson in recognition of her heroism at the rescue of the crew of the Delaware, 4th September, 1863." Martin shortly returned thanks in Maori, which was translated by Mr. Mackay, and was to the effect that for himself and on behalf of the other Maories, he thanked the Government and the community of Nelson for their liberal gifts. They were all very much pleased with this mark of esteem from the people of Nelson, and they would long prize the gift and the givers. They had not the least idea that when saving the lives of their shipwrecked European friends they should receive any reward for doing so. They did not expect such reward, and only did what they could out of a desire to save life. (Applause.)

WINDSOR.

[From our Correspondent.]

Fire at Freeman's Reach.—Inquest.—On Tuesday, Mr. Laban White, coroner, held an enquiry to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the fire which lately occurred on Sunday morning, the 22nd instant. James Geehan, being sworn, deposed: I am a farmer residing at Freeman's Reach, Wilberforce; on Sunday morning, I left home with my wife to attend church service in Windsor, leaving the servant girl and a boy in charge of the place; after being a short time in church, Mr. Robert Farlow came and informed me that there was a fire at Freeman's Reach, which seemed to him to be either his own place or mine; I immediately left the church and returned with him to the Reach, and found that my barn, storeroom, and stables were burnt down; the storeroom was annexed to the barn, and the stables were in close proximity; the buildings were constructed of slab, and shingled, and about eight yards from the house; I believe the fire was the work of an incendiary; there were about eight tons of lucerne hay in the barn and a quantity of maize; a cleaning machine, a chaff cutter, a corn thresher, and a quantity of flour, and other articles were in the storeroom; I estimate my loss at £500, and was not in anywise insured. By a juryman: The last load of hay was deposited in the barn on Thursday last; I was on the hay on Sunday morning before I left home; I was not smoking on the hay; there was no fire in the yard on Saturday evening; no person was seen smoking about the place. Elvira Graham deposed: I am a servant and have been in the employ of Mr. Geehan about six months; Mr. and Mrs. Geehan went from home about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning last, leaving John Maloney and myself in charge of the house; about an hour afterwards, having occasion to go into the yard, I observed the west end of the barn on fire, and flames were issuing through the roof; some minutes—say ten—before this, I saw Mrs. Geehan, senior, who lives on the next farm, standing on her own side of the dividing-fence, and a short time after observed her going towards Mr. Robert Farlow's. By a juryman: The barn was locked, but there were small apertures between the slabs; Mrs. Geehan could have passed from her own place to the barn without being seen by me; I speak not to Mrs. Geehan: I did not see any one in the yard before the fire broke out; there was not a large fire in the kitchen. Robert Rutter deposed: I am a farmer, and live about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Geehan's; at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning last I observed the fire and hastened to the spot; when I arrived the barn and storeroom were burning; I saw the elder Mrs. Geehan and others assisting in placing all the moveable property out of danger; I have not seen any strangers about the neighbourhood. Alice Geehan deposed: I am a widow, and the mother of James Geehan; shortly after ten o'clock on Sunday morning I went over to Mrs. Robert Farlow's, the farm of whom adjoins that of my son; whilst there I heard a cry of fire, and saw that my son's barn, storeroom, and stables were on fire; I immediately proceeded to the place and rendered every assistance in my power; I did not see any persons walking about the yard after my son and his wife left home; was not standing near the fence that morning. By a juryman: I am not on friendly terms with my son or his family. John Moloney deposed: I am in the service of my uncle, Mr. James Geehan; the fire broke out in the barn, to my belief, about an hour after Mr. and Mrs. Geehan left for Windsor; I do not know what or how much fire was in the kitchen; I was on the hay in the barn on Saturday evening with my uncle, there was no appearance of it becoming heated then, although I did remark to my uncle that it was very warm on the top; after coming out of the barn my uncle locked the door; I do not know where the key is kept. James Geehan recalled. The time occupied in carting the hay into the barn was about four weeks; the whole was in a fit condition for stacking; John Maloney (the previous witness) did tell me the hay was very warm on the top.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the fire originated in the barn, but there was no evidence to shew its actual cause.

26th November.

VICTORIA.

By the Wonga Wonga we have Melbourne papers to the 26th instant.

The *Herald* of that date states that a little girl of fourteen months only, named Frances O'Brien, the child of Peter O'Brien, of Ararat, has poisoned herself under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It appeared by the evidence given at the inquest held before Dr. Bennett, the district coroner, and the jury assembled at Burnside's hotel, on Friday evening last, that the girl in question, with other children, were playing in a deserted hut, close by the residence of O'Brien, on Friday midday, when they found a lump of bluestone, which some of the children only tasted, saying it was "nasty," but the baby unfortunately partook sufficient to cause her death. The mother, soon after, seeing she was very ill, and hearing from the other children what had occurred, took the child to Dr. O'Donnell, but medical aid was of no avail, the child dying in six minutes after its arrival at the doctor's. Dr. O'Donnell held a post mortem examination on the body in the afternoon, and that gentleman's medical testimony proved the presence of sulphate of copper (or bluestone) in the stomach, and a verdict was given to the effect that Frances O'Brien met with her death through taking sulphate of copper. The poor children thought that the lump of stone was a large blue lolly.

A splitter, named John Wilson, employed at the Lal Lal Saw-mills, Bungaree, committed suicide on Sunday, the 22nd instant, by hanging himself in an empty hut at the mills. No reason was assigned to the coroner's jury for the commission of the rash act.

We find (says the *Argus*) the following paragraph—which requires some explanation—in the *Otago Telegraph* of the 17th instant:—"It will be recollected by most of our Victorian readers that a pistol belonging to the lamented O'Hara Burke was unaccountably missing from the explorer's effects. By an extraordinary fortuity this article has found its way into the possession of Mr. Branigan, the commissioner of police of Otago, and its history, as elicited in the police court, is as follows:—Mr. Nash, who is now in the interior, sold a revolver to one Joseph Jones for £18, which sum, although above its intrinsic value, was willingly paid by Jones, under the idea that as a trader in 'all sorts,' he would speedily realise a good profit by this investment in an article which, formerly having belonged to the unfortunate Burke, would naturally be invested with an interest which would materially increase its value. Acting on advice, Jones left the revolver so that Mr. Branigan should see it, he being a person likely to purchase it for the relatives of the deceased, or for the Victorian Exploration Society. Mr. Branigan very properly impounded the weapon, until he communicated with the president of that society in Melbourne. Sir William Stawell, in reply, concurs with Mr. Branigan in the belief that it was unlikely Mr. Burke had ever parted with a pistol presented to him by his brother officers, and he therefore refused to deliver it to Jones until the case should be decided by the resident magistrate. In the absence of Mr. Nash, his worship had no alternative but to order the restoration of the revolver, or to give judgment for £20—the amount claimed by plaintiff as the highest within the power of the Court to award."

At the City Police Court, on Tuesday, the 24th, a young man named James Snowden, charged with absconding from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, was remanded to Sydney.

The members of the Victoria-parade Congregational Church held their annual social gathering on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance, fully as many persons being present as the building would comfortably accommodate. The Rev. W. S. H. Fielding, the pastor of the church, occupied the chair.

The *Argus* of 25th, adverting to the necessity for a legislative measure that will allow of the sale by retail of colonial wine on terms advantageous both to the vender and the consumer, states that the matter is now being pressed upon the attention of the Government. A deputation from the Geelong Vinegrowers' Association waited upon the Chief Secretary yesterday, for the purpose of soliciting the Government to lay before Parliament in the ensuing session a bill enabling the owners and occupiers of property of the annual rateable value, if in towns, of £10, and if in the country, of £5, to sell colonial wine by retail, on payment of a licence-fee of £2 per annum, if the wine be drunk on the premises, or £1 if it be only bought and taken away. The deputation intimated that an arrangement of this kind would enable the retailer to sell a tumbler of good wholesome wine for sixpence. They also called attention to the fact, that the New South Wales Act declared that all wines containing more than twenty per cent. of alcohol should be deemed spirituous liquors; and they urged that, as many Victorian wines had greater spirituous strength than twenty per cent., the limit here should be twenty-five per cent. Mr. M'Culloch intimated that he was disposed to regard favourably the suggestions of the deputation, and promised to lay these suggestions before his colleagues.

A meeting of the International and Intercolonial Match Committee was held at the Clarence Hotel, Elizabeth-street, on the afternoon of the 24th; Mr. T. F. Hamilton in the chair. A letter from Sydney, in reply to a communication from the hon. secretary, Mr. Biddle, was read, in which the New South Wales Association expressed a desire to take evidence in Sydney regarding the late dispute. After some discussion as to the contents of the letter, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. B. W. Wardill, seconded by Mr. Fraser, that a telegram should be despatched to the effect that, while the committee regretted that such a misunderstanding should have taken place, they were not prepared to go into the dispute again. They rather desired to let the whole subject drop, and now simply requested an answer from Sydney as to whether the challenge contained in the letter of the hon. secretary was, or was not, to be accepted. The challenge so conveyed was, that the match should take place (the Sydney players of course coming here), and that it should commence on Boxing-day.

The *Argus* states that, last Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Bleasdale, Mr. W. Gillbee, Dr. Macadam, Dr. Mueller, Dr. Wilkie, and Mr. H. F. Eaton waited upon the Chief Secretary, as a deputation from the Royal Society, to request assistance in publishing the Transactions of that body, which are now three years in arrear. Dr. Macadam observed that formerly the society received assistance from the State, but this aid was discontinued some time since, from motives of economy; and, coincident with this, the subscriptions fell off, owing to the fact that the society departed for a while from its legitimate objects, in order to attend to the work of exploration. The publication of the Transactions was absolutely necessary, because, by means of exchanges, the society obtained the Transactions of some 100 European and other societies, and were therefore accumulating a valuable library. Dr. Macadam added, that he believed, with economy, the Transactions for the past three years could be published for about £600, and that if the Government were to make a grant of that amount, the society would be able to dispense with State assistance for the future. Mr. Gillbee called attention to the fact, that the funds of the Royal Society of Great Britain were supplemented by State grants, and urged that, if such aid were needed by so wealthy a body, it was much more required by a struggling society in a young colony. Dr. Wilkie remarked that the Imperial Legislature voted last year as much as £116,695 in aid of science and art. Some further conversation took place, and ultimately Mr. M'Culloch, after expressing the opinion that the society would have no difficulty in raising funds if they went about the work properly, said he would submit the representations which had been made to the Cabinet at their next meeting, and see what could be done in the matter.

The *Age* of 24th instant says, The Royal Society of Victoria held an ordinary meeting last evening, and, after the dispatch of the routine business, an interesting paper on Victorian precious stones was read by Dr. Bleasdale, who also exhibited a very valuable collection of specimens, including diamonds, sapphires, rubies, opals, and topazes. Among the most interesting of the stones exhibited was a diamond from the Ovens, which Mr. Turner, jeweller, of Beechworth, who has devoted great attention to native gems, originally purchased for £15 from the miners who found it on the El Dorado. This stone was sent to the Great Exhibition, and was purchased by some party in London, who had it cut at Amsterdam. It has since been returned to Melbourne, where it is now in the possession of Mr. Murray, jeweller, and is estimated at the value of £35.

The Sydney Forgers.—At the City Court, on the 24th, John Robinson and James Shaw were brought up on remand, charged with forging cheques on the Joint Stock Bank and Bank of New South Wales, Sydney. Detective Williams produced the warrants which had been forwarded from Sydney, and the Sydney Police *Gazette*, containing descriptions of the offenders. A forged cheque for £412 18s. 6d. on the Joint Stock Bank was uttered on the 24th October, it was alleged, by Robinson; and on the same day, a forged cheque on the Bank of New South Wales was uttered, for £256 15s., it was alleged, by Shaw. The two prisoners arrived from Sydney by the steamer on the 27th October. Mr. Read, who appeared for the prisoners, cross-examined the witness at some length with regard to the differences between the appearance of the prisoners and the descriptions contained in the warrants. detective Duress, who assisted in the arrest, produced a £10 and a £5 note of the Bank of New South Wales, five Sydney sovereigns, and six shillings, and a penny, which he had found on Shaw. Produced also a £1 note on the Sydney Joint Stock Bank, four sovereigns, and five shillings, which he had taken from Robinson; and also a £10 note on the Bank of New South Wales, which sergeant Pewtress had found on Robinson when he was taken to the lock-up. They had been arrested on the 5th instant. When they arrived from Sydney, they went to the Artillery hotel, at the end of Elizabeth street, and Mr. Story and his daughter had informed him that, after arriving at the house, the men went out, and came back shaven, and looking quite different in appearance. Mr. Read having addressed the Bench on the discrepancies between the descriptions in the warrants and the appearance of the men, the Bench discharged them, considering the proof of identity not conclusive.—*Herald*.

TASMANIA.

By way of Melbourne, we have news to the 23rd instant from Hobart Town, and the 24th from Launceston.

The *H. T. Mercury* states that the Ministry are about to borrow £200,000 or £300,000 on debentures, for the construction of roads and bridges.

The prospectus of the Hobart Town and Launceston Railway has been published.

The same paper suggests that a central military depot should be formed in Tasmania, to which the surplus troops who will be in New Zealand at the conclusion of the war might be sent and kept—of course, at the expense of the Imperial Government—until required, in case of emergency, in one of the other colonies.

A half-crown postage stamp has been lately issued in Tasmania, of which the *Launceston Examiner* gives the following description:—"The design of these stamps is remarkably ugly and inappropriate. It appears to represent the Colonial Treasurer nude, mounted on a wretched nag."

Colonial Debentures.—It is the intention of the Government to send home colonial debentures to the value of £20,000 by this mail, to be placed in the London market. We much regret that the amount is so small, but they will still, we doubt not, be eagerly sought after. If it had been £200,000, instead of £20,000, the eagerness would have been all the greater, from the preference given in England to large over small loans.—*Mercury*, November 23.

Ministerial Policy.—A change of a very striking character in the policy of Ministers is understood to be developing itself. Of this there has been no official announcement, but it is no longer a secret. On their entrance into office at the close of last year, and more particularly on their meeting Parliament in February and afterwards in June, nothing could have been more marked than their declared hostility to running the colony into debt for any purpose whatsoever.—*Ibid.*

Our Clip of Wool, &c.—The *Mercury* of same date says:—This year's clip is magnificent in promise. Such are the accounts, at all events, that reach us from all quarters, even from quarters from which we least expected it. Shearing has not commenced, or is not, at any rate, by any means general, but a tolerably accurate estimate of the clip can be formed from the wool on the sheep's back. It will be much above the average of anything known in the colony for many years past. For lambing, too, the season has been in the highest degree favourable. The drop will be fully fifty per cent. above that of last year. This, combined with the recent legislation in favour of the squatters, is putting them in good heart. Our pastoral statistics will be up again next year, and this was much needed.

The Fruit Season.—Of most kinds of fruit this year, the promise is abundant. Pears are almost the only exception, and this does not apply to all places, but only to some. Of apples we shall have much more than an average, although we hear of some cases of blight. Strawberries, cherries, and plums of every description, never looked better. The fruit season is, in fact, so far one of great promise in all respects. It could hardly have been more favourable.—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Will you, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, please to inform "your humble servant," and the public generally, in what part of this city or colony the "office for the sale of Government situations" is situated, and who are the parties in charge of such establishment?

I think we may fairly ask for this information, seeing your columns are from time to time made the medium of advertising for such; and not only advertising, but by that means offering sums of money varying from £50, £70, and even £100 for such an appointment.

Surely, were such an offer made to any of our Ministry, they would feel insulted by such a proposition, and be ready to say, "Let thy gifts be to thyself, and thy rewards to another," or "thy money perish with thee." Now, as I cannot for one moment suppose any of our Ministry would lend themselves to any such traffic, and having always understood the appointments were made through them, I think we have a perfect right to ask who are the vendors of these situations, for so long as such practices pass current we need not be surprised at the remarks and disclosures mentioned by your correspondent "P. Q." in your issue of 26th instant.

In conclusion, I hope the time is not far distant when, in our public appointments, men's knowledge of business will be weighed and not their purses. Hoping you will pardon this trespass, and allow the above a place in your valuable journal, I remain, your obedient servant,

A LOOKER-ON.

Sydney, 28th November.

EXPORTS FROM ENGLAND FOR THE HALF YEARS ENDING 30TH JUNE

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—As Mr. Vickery desires information respecting the exports from England since the introduction of the tariff of 1861, by which import duties on manufactures are abolished, I have pleasure in transmitting the following official statement; that for the *year* of 1862 I have not in my possession but no doubt it will soon be to be procured when some of the annual manuals for 1864 are received, such as the British almanac, &c., &c., those for the present year being, of course, printed before the expiration of 1863.

EXPORTS.

1862	£57,314,679
1863	62,014,197
Increase ..	£4,699,518 or 8 1-5th per cent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD BENNETT.

Balmain, Friday morning.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I am a colonist of some twenty-five years standing, and am nearly fifty years of age. All my life long, up to within the last few years, during which the question of protection has been agitated here, I quietly contented myself with the creed of my youth (learned in England), that there was nothing like free trade—that it was the modern panacea for all the ills that obstruct the material progress of mankind, and indirectly, and to a certain extent, the intellectual progress also.

In fact, on the subject being broached in this colony, I, like many others, pooh-poohed the notion of reviving protection, and endeavoured to put it down as a thing of the past whenever it happened to be mentioned in my presence. But as the talk about it increased I was led to consider the subject more maturely, and am now not ashamed to confess that I think "a great deal may be said on both sides."

It appears to me that there is a happy medium between the very opposite positions of the extreme partisans—that, indeed, there is ground common to both which the mere theorists on either side overlook, and that the battle between these theorists is, to a great extent, one for words and not for things. Altogether, the discussion reminds me very much of the fable of the Chameleon and the Travellers: each person sees the question from his own point of view, and cannot believe that another has reason for looking at it in a different light, whilst all the while the truth is that "both are right and both are wrong."

The only radical difference that I can discover *in principle* between the Free Trader and the Protectionist is, that the former is more cosmopolitan in his ideas, while the latter takes for his motto that "Charity begins at home." With this single exception, I have arrived at the conclusion that *in practice*—i.e., in carrying out the first principles of political economy—the Free Trader and the Protectionist are agreed as to motives of action, and disagree only from a misunderstanding respecting details.

Take, for example, the first law of political economy—"Buy in the cheapest market." This is so self-evident an axiom that one would think it needed no philosopher to teach it, and in fact it has been the rule with all mankind from all antiquity. The only ground for dispute must lie with the details—must be a question as to *what is* the cheapest. Now, the free-trader in our day insists that the protectionist sins against this law when he puts a duty upon imported goods, thereby increasing the price to the consumer; whereas the protectionist, on the other hand, is firmly convinced that, taking into consideration other circumstances than the mere difference between the prime cost of the imported and native articles, he often makes a better bargain for the country by doing so.

The real question between them is, not as to whether the price of the imported article is increased by the amount of the duty, for that is a fact which cannot be gainsaid,—but which policy is the cheapest *in the end?*

As an illustration, I will take the case of timber, for here I can speak from personal experience. I am the owner of some houses in Sydney which, when newly built, some ten years ago, I insured as a first-class risk for £4000. The premium then, and for some time after, was £9 a-year, but, a year or two ago, in consequence of the use of imported timber, the insurance offices, in order to cover their additional risk, raised the rates on all classes of buildings, and imposed on me a further charge of £1 a-year. Now, it is quite true the imported timber was bought for less than the price of colonial, but when an annual charge for ever of 10 per cent. on all Sydney policies is added to its cost, this cheap timber will in the end have cost the community very dear indeed. Mind, I am not now grumbling at the hardship upon me, who took care to use timber not easily set on fire, in being compelled to pay this additional tax in consequence of my neighbours' cupidity, or perhaps necessity. This is one of those things which, so long as man is a gregarious animal, one is constantly called on to put up with—but no one can deny that, while to the *individual* using this cheap timber there may have been a saving, yet to the *community at large* it would have been better if none had been used at all—and this even looking at it as a mere question of money, without reference to the misery so often inflicted on occasions of fire. Who, even among free-traders, does not admit that in this instance the common interest would be served by restraining the right of individuals to introduce this cheap but inflammable material, or at least that those who will persist in using it should be made to contribute *something* to the common purse in the way of compensation for the additional burthen they are the immediate cause of inflicting on others. A duty on the importation in this case would only be the equivalent of a sanitary law—a law precisely similar in principle and effect with that one (which nobody objects to) which restrains, under a penalty, the driving of scabby sheep through a healthy district.

But I have written enough for one letter; and am, &c.

PATERFAMILIAS.

Ermington, Parramatta River, November 25th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—You inserted lately in the *Herald* a notice of a social meeting which was held in connection with the Presbyterian congregation at Newtown. In that notice, there is a statement to the effect that "the meeting was held to welcome the Rev. W. S. Donald, who had assumed the pastorate of that congregation." That statement is incorrect. The meeting was not held, so far as I am aware, to welcome me; nor have I assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian congregation at Newtown. It is true that for a couple of months I have resided in the neighbourhood of Newtown; that I have conducted Divine service in connection with the Presbyterian congregation there; and that I intend, D.V., for some time longer to do the same, but I am not in a condition at present to undertake the pastorate of that or any other congregation in the colony. I would not have troubled you with this note, but I find that the notice in the *Herald* has led to a misunderstanding of my position.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

W. S. DONALD.

West Maitland, November 25th.

OUR CUSTOM HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I was pleased to see in your issue of the 25th instant that your correspondent P.Q. had broached the subject of Customs reform. Never was it more needed than at the present moment.

Whatever excuse may be afforded for the extraordinary decisions arrived at, and the novel interpretations put upon Acts of Parliament by the present Collector of Customs, when taking into consideration the limited sphere in which he moved previous to his present appointment, and consequently the small opportunity he had of gaining anything like adequate knowledge for the post; still no excuse can be found for the oppressive and at times insulting manner in which the Customs regulations are enforced.

My wonder has been that the mercantile community have so long submitted to this state of things, and I hope that now we have a change of Ministry, one of their first acts will be to work an entire change in this department.

What I would suggest is that a Board of Control should be appointed, similar to that in existence at home, to which all questions of a complex character should be referred, and in which alone should be vested the power of making fresh regulations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, obedient servant,

A SHIPOWNER.

Sydney, November 25.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Through the medium of your valuable columns I beg to call the attention of the lessee of the Prince of Wales Theatre to the inconvenience that I, in common with other visitors to the Upper Circle, suffer by the uncomfortable way in which the seats are arranged. Although I envy not the comparative ease of those who frequent the Pit, yet I think (and more particularly during the ensuing dramatic season) some little attention should be paid to the comfort, if not the safety, of those who are likely to crowd the Upper Circle. This may be easily remedied by railing the seats, as in the Pit. Trusting these remarks will meet the attention of the lessee.

I remain, &c.,

A CONSTANT PLAYGOER.

Interesting Facts.—In a house in Shetland there live a man and his wife, whose united ages are 192 years. They have been married sixty-three years; had a family of nine—six sons and three daughters—six of whom still live, their united ages being 313 years. Their descendants, comprehending sons and daughters, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, number upwards of 130, and are progressing at a rate which, if they are spared a few years more, will make the family tree worth detailing. They have descendants in every part of the world.—*Northern Ensign.*

Trifles.—As if the natural calamities of life were not sufficient for it, we turn the most indifferent circumstances into misfortunes, and suffer as much from trifling accidents as from real evils. I have known the shooting of a star spoil a night's rest; and have seen a man in love grow pale and lose his appetite upon the plucking of a merrythought. A screech owl at midnight has alarmed a family more than a band of robbers; nay, the voice of a cricket has struck more terror than the roar of a lion. There is nothing so inconsiderable which may not appear dreadful to an imagination which is filled with omens and prognostics; a rusty nail or a crooked pin shoots up into prodigies.—*Addison.*

An Elegant Scientific Compliment.—Once, in a conversation upon dynamics, the late George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, having been asked, "What do you consider the most powerful force in nature?" "I will soon answer that question," he replied. "It is the eye of a woman to the man who loves her; for if a woman looks with affection on a man, should he go to the uttermost ends of the earth, the recollection of that look will bring him back."

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1478125

REVIEW.

Thoughts on Population and the Means of Comfortable Subsistence; with Suggestions regarding an increased Supply and lessened Cost of Food for Childhood and the Industrial Classes. By AGRESTIS. Longman, Green, Longman, and Co. London, 1863. 8vo., 296 pp.

THE main object of this well-digested and very carefully written work has obviously been—first, to point out how the home comforts of the labouring classes may be readily and substantially increased by a judicious use of the means circumstances may have placed at their disposal; and, secondly, to shew the precise manner in which the many valuable results of experience in social and physical science may be made happily conducive to the health and reinvigoration of the too often sickly and half-fed sons of toil,—especially in their more youthful days, before individually called upon to be workers in the great human hive. In treating of this branch of economical science it may, of course, readily be conceded that, as compared with mental and moral improvement, the supply of mere physical wants occupies but a subordinate place; and that to restrict our aspirations and anxieties thereto would be to take only a narrow and short-sighted view of the whole matter; nevertheless, the physical necessities of every progressive community must in no case be lightly regarded; difficulties which such necessities ever present to the contemplation of the Christian and the Philosopher must be bravely grappled with again and again, until finally overcome—until all the more material impediments to the general well-being of society have been severally thrown aside, and comfort, intelligence, and good order, throughout the civilised world, substituted for misery, and its frequent concomitants, ignorance and crime.

In addressing himself to his useful task—one which appears to have been a labour of love to our author—"Agrestis" has not contented himself with a crude collection of unconnected facts, but has *thought out his subject* with a calm and dispassionate earnestness which does infinite credit both to the mind and the heart of the writer, whose desire it evidently is to do something in his day and generation for the advantage of his fellow-man. In this honourable hope he cannot be disappointed, even if some of his conclusions should be found hereafter opposed to a more advanced experience;—to have signalised a peril and to have suggested tangible means for its removal or amelioration, are, in themselves, no insignificant benefits,—no unimportant contributions to the constantly increasing stock of human knowledge—a knowledge never more beneficially exercised than when directed to the elevation of the industrial classes.

The writer commences his work by adverting to the relation likely to exist between the extension of population and the amount of the supply of food, and calls attention to the fact that in the mother country there has been, during the last decennial census, and the three immediately preceding it, a gradual diminution in the per-centage of increase, a circumstance which, coupled with the gigantic strides of science and art in production, he conceives calculated to dispel the fears of those who dread the constant pressure of population on the means of subsistence. In his opinion, however, it is far more desirable to study how this amount of production may at all times be raised to the level of the population than population be kept down to the level of subsistence, and he therefore proposes to consider, in the first place, the past, present, and probable future of those supplies which may reasonably be required; and, secondly, "the means which we may have of efficiently meeting those requirements." He then enters into a discussion of some of the principal facts in the statistics of the population of the British Isles, and of the area of the habitable globe, showing that the multiplication of the British race, and that of the world at large, is on the whole steadily progressing, but not in such a ratio, or under such circumstances, as to afford any reasonable grounds for alarm, or for anticipating that the supply of food, &c., cannot with proper care and prudent foresight be rendered always sufficient for present and future generations. The displacement of large numbers of the labouring classes, who leave the field of food production for higher wages and other advantages, is evidently viewed by the author as a social problem of peculiar significance. The population of the London districts during the last ten years are stated by him to have increased by 440,798, whilst, on the other hand, the rural population of Devon has, during that period, actually *decreased* by as many as 16,000 souls. In the face of this he says:—

The age is too far advanced to allow of a one-sided view being taken of any particular branch of national industry; yet the landed interest would surely do well to promote, rather than discourage as formerly, the natural and healthy increase of a population that might be attached to the soil by domestic ties. The augmentation of a people such as this, would be best promoted by early marriages among the healthy, careful, and industrious,—by comfortable dwellings, and considerate employers. The most profitable cultivation requires more and more hands in giving efficiency to scientific improvements; and there can be no inducements so powerful as those I have mentioned, for securing a willing and active co-operation of labour with capital and science.

To the short-sighted and suicidal policy of the owners and occupiers of land, as a party in the State, much of the decrease of rural labourers—threatening evil to themselves and to this class of England's wealth—may be imputed. Strong healthy men, because they had large families, have been induced, nay, bribed, to emigrate—no matter where—in order to prevent the possibility of their families becoming burdens on the parish rates. Their cottages have been pulled down, that others may not be housed there and obtain a legal settlement. A vast number of their people have gone to assist the United, or "Dis-united States of America, in their progress, by the capital of their hands and sinews; and others have been attracted to our towns and elsewhere, in the hope of better usage. A step in the right direction was taken last year by Sir Lawrence Palk, one of the members for South Devon, in his "Labourers' Cottage Bill," which received the approval of the people's representatives, but was defeated by a majority of sixteen to thirteen in the Upper House.

It is, in a general sense, important that we should have men to sow and reap, or to put in motion machinery for these purposes; inasmuch as the want of them might render us dependent upon other countries for too large a portion of the staff of life; yet bread is far from being the only important article of food that demands attention for an increasing population. There are many others wanted that are raised more easily at home.

Abundant and cheap food makes manufacturing labour cheap, and its remuneration satisfying; while, on the other hand, the demand of the manufacturing class for agricultural produce, gives its value to land. An attempt, however, to encourage native industry under the name of "protection," by impeding importation, is unnatural, and in the main, impolitic. A recurrence to a system which would check, if not prevent, the free interchange of commodities between the nations of the earth, would impose an intolerable tax upon the people. The eloquent and enlightened Gladstone thus lately expressed himself on the subject, at Leith:—"I cherish the hope, that, by gradual and silent influences, the constant increase of kindly and friendly intercourse, mutually beneficial in the operations of trade, is calculated to be an auxiliary to the great principles, not only of an enlightened civilization, but even of our holy religion itself, which contemplates, as a practical result, peace, union, and harmony among the nations of the earth. At any rate, our country has contributed its offering upon this great altar. We have done what could be done to destroy those strange barriers which the caprice of men had erected, no doubt under the view—though we think a mistaken one—of doing good, of doing particular and local good."

It will be seen by the reader that "Agrestis" is a stanch admirer of the Free-Trade Policy, and thoroughly sensible of the great and important changes which the adoption of that policy has entailed, and must continue to entail, upon the social system of the mother country. He seems, nevertheless, fully assured that action of the principles which were affirmed when the Corn Laws were repealed in 1846 is decidedly beneficial to the mass of society at home; and that they operate for the good of the labouring classes not less than for the advantage of those possessed of capital, and more or less connected with the commercial and manufacturing interests. Any great increase in the population of the British Isles and concurrent decrease of the rural population there, may, in the opinion of the author, be more than compensated for by the increased use of machinery, and the powerful aid of the many appliances furnished by practical science for the fertilisation of the soil, and the enlarged production of vegetable and animal food.

Impressed with the justice of these views, the author, like a true philanthropist, exults in the annual decrease of infant mortality in London and elsewhere, recommends early marriages, and combats the impolicy and evil tendency of the Malthusian theory—or rather the timidity and selfishness of those who decline to accept the comforts, and anxieties, and responsibilities of the marriage tie. He points out the social evil caused by this renunciation of the "honourable estate," and deprecates the consequences which may be expected to accrue therefrom, socially and politically—expatiates on the influence of woman in forming the character of man, and her great value as a mainspring for, and incitement to, honourable exertion in respect of the other sex.

Speaking of the education of females of the less wealthy classes, the following practical remarks of the author on the preparation of food are not unimportant. Many wives in this country would find their homes far more happy than they are if they could but be brought to think as they should do on the subject. There would be far less drunkenness and waste of money on the part of the husbands if the wives would but devote their energies to a solution of the domestic mysteries of the cookery book. The slovenly mode in which the food of working men in this colony is but too often prepared by gossiping, idle wives, has done, and is doing, more to make drunkards than temperance societies have done to reclaim them. Two or three cold, underdone potatoes, and a repulsive mass of beef or mutton—half burnt and half raw, hastily sodden in the rancid fat of a filthy frying-pan—form but a sorry dinner to the poor fellow who has, perhaps, been hard at work since sunrise; and it is scarcely to be wondered that the *quietus* of a "nobbler" or two of brandy, or a "stiff glass of rum," should be considered, under the circumstances, to be all but indispensable. The evil is even greater here than it is in England, and for many obvious reasons more absolutely inexcusable.

"There is," says our author, "a peculiar branch of useful education in which I wish that females of the lower order could be instructed, namely, the ability to prepare invigorating and appetising meals for their hard-working husbands, out of cheap and scanty elements. How many grateful and encouraging smiles would be lavished that are now withheld! On this subject I believe the lower orders of the English are less informed than those of any other country. While strongly advocating soup-kitchens in times of hardship,—not tendering food as charity, but selling it at prices somewhat under wholesale and prime cost,—I am sure that the most acceptable of all bounties would be—the helping others to help themselves. Considerate aid is sweeter far than alms. As yet, however, I have not heard by what means the poor can be thus instructed in preparing economic cottage meals. It may seem derogatory to the dignity of our nature, that so much more time is given, in one way or another, to the engrossing subject of eating and drinking than to any other; but, while it is the one thing needful to our physical—it is not foreign to our moral existence; because food is given for our enjoyment as well as for our nourishment. We find it much more easy to prepare cheap meals for thousands than for one or two; and I think some female philanthropic life could hardly be better spent than in studying this subject, and instructing others. The cost of fuel seems the main obstacle to be overcome. So regardless, seemingly, are labouring women of the importance of this subject, while looking forward to be wives and mothers and mistresses of modest homes, that scarcely one housemaid in a hundred brought up in good families, has ever paid sufficient attention to the labours of the cook to know how to dress a small joint of meat as it should be; or by what process, and with what ingredients, a cheap broth or vegetable savoury soup can be made agreeable."

The author, having discussed the questions more immediately connected with marriage and population, proceeds (at page 43) to bring forward a variety of statistics regarding the means of subsistence generally from the products of the British soil, and the boundless facilities afforded by emigration; afterwards he passes on to his ulterior object, that of increasing the comfort of the masses at home by very simple, though hitherto neglected means. The employment of such means must, he contends, go to lessen virtually the cost of food by augmenting its strength and diminishing the outgoings of the working classes. He says—

On the subject of the agriculture of our own country, an eminent Professor of Political Economy, writing in the beginning of the present century—under feelings of alarm for the prospect of over-population, said, that, in his time, farmers were growing rich through an over-supply of labour. I am inclined rather to the belief that farmers were then prospering from the receipt of war prices for their produce during the reign of Protection. The cheapness of labour availed of by them was, in a great degree, merely nominal, being counterbalanced by extra burdens on the land in poor rates, when wheat was at 15s. to 20s. the bushel. Farmers, generally, I hope, are thriving still, (having got out of their free-trade troubles,)—but from widely different causes than those imputed. Success is now attainable through a larger judicious expenditure of an interest-paying capital, and the application of more science and skill; they employ a bare sufficiency of labour more beneficially for the public, and with equal profit to themselves; being stimulated to a liberal use of other means by the competition created through the removal of Protection. "Free trade" is justly said by Mr. Gladstone, "to have done more than revolutionise the food-market—it has revolutionised the food-maker,"—changing him from the sleepy old gentleman chiefly familiar to our memory for his top-boots, to the intelligent gentleman who studies Liebig, and is acquainted with twenty top-dressings for his roots. Every one knows that one of the effects of the great commercial reform has been to make two blades of grass where one grew before.'

From the 48th to the 55th pages of the work the author (who is understood to have been formerly connected with this colony) is occupied with a carefully compiled mass of statistics relative to all the Australian colonies, as proofs of the success of the free-trade system; after which he makes a variety of practical observations on the drainage of bog land, the economy of labour in farming, the system of fertilisation by means of liquid manure and sewage, the cultivation of rye grass and of the mangold, the utility and importance of milk as a matter of aliment, tillage generally, the management of cows, the growth of potatoes, and other such like matters. At the end of the work are additional remarks on "the staff of life," "cheese and bacon," "honey and the bee," and "drinking fountains." The conclusion of the work is occupied by an earnest call upon the children of labour to co-operate together in the production of food for themselves—a proposition more easily given than successfully acted upon.

Altogether there is much information in "Thoughts upon Population and Food, &c.," and we have no hesitation in cordially recommending it to our readers.

THE MIDGE CORRESPONDENCE.

No. IX.

(From the Sydney Mail, November 28th.)

MR. MIDGE HAS MORE GRIEVANCES, AND ESCAPES A GREAT DANGER.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—I have had a jolly close shave of it, I can tell you—as nearly found out as ever a man was. They—that is the new Ministry—have been reorganising the departments, and they have begun by disorganising everything. Just imagine, they have actually given me the work that two men used to do, and it is just as much as I can find time to skim over the morning papers. As to a comfortable read, that is out of the question, I have to put that off until I get home in the evening. If this sort of thing is to go on, I do not know what is to become of the Government service. Why we are now positively nearly as badly worked as merchants' clerks—that is—in the hours we are employed. Thank goodness they have not yet got to the merchants' hours, though there is no knowing how soon it will come to that. I have already, through the "medium of your widely circulated" columns, made the Australian public aware of the grinding oppression to which we Government clerks were subjected under the now passed *regime* of Cowper and Co.; but my pen actually trembles and my ink turns pale at the very idea of depicting the grinding tyranny that Martin, Forster, and Co. are now practising upon us. Are we no better than lawyers' clerks that we are to be expected to be always write, write, writing at those fatuous tautological compositions that are dignified by the name of official correspondence? Are we no better than bankers' clerks that we are always to be perpetually and without reprieve adding up figures for the purpose of making totals that prove nothing? When the shriek of the black son of Africa, fainting from toil and bleeding from the lash, first reached the shores of England, one universal cry of pity for the slave and of detestation of the master was sent up to Heaven; and shall we, the free-born, the educated, and I may say, "the interesting servants" of the Government, be made to endure a worse than African bondage—particularly in this very hot weather—and no voice be heard in expostulation, no hand be outstretched in help, no arm be raised in revenge! Come, now, that is not so bad. That ought to wake them up a bit. When I say "them" I mean the Government—the present Government, of course. But, oh, worse than all, what are we likely to sink into if our only intellectual pabulum is to be drawn from the pages of correspondence over which we are expected to be continuously at work? To what complexion shall we come at last if deprived of the counteracting influence of the daily paper, to which we were accustomed occasionally to turn for the antidote to the poison of official absurdity we had been imbibing? I ask the question, but I don't suppose that you can answer. I never expected you would. I know that I cannot even so much as give a guess at it. I can only say that I already begin to feel like a crushed and broken thing, and I almost fear that my mind must give way under the weight of work imposed upon me. You need not laugh. It is no joke. It is very well for you, sitting in a comfortable chair, with your legs cocked up on the table, reading newspapers and smoking cigars, and taking an occasional sip at the brandy pawnee by your side, for I know as well as you do, that you took the hint given in one of my previous letters, and that you make your newspaper reading go more jollily in the way I recommended—it is all very well for you to laugh, but you have not to read, still less to copy, the unmitigated rubbish, twaddle, bad English and incomprehensible nonsense that passes through our hands. Such is the effect that it has on me, that when at last my day's work is done, I walk about in an atmosphere of officialism. On reaching home I find myself saluting Mrs. M. with "*I do myself the honour* of asking after your health." Having an order to give to a tradesman, I commenced my address with "I have been directed by the honourable"—that is by my wife; and more than once when about to take my leave of friends I have caught myself saying "I have the honour to remain," a statement that was at once contradicted by my brisk departure. To show you the sort of things that we are tortured with, I give you a copy of a letter taken from a heap now before me—the first that came to hand. Here it is:—

The Blank Department,
Sydney, Blank day of Blank.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to enclose pay abstracts of the staff employed at the Blank Department during the current month, and beg to request that you will be so good as take such steps as may be necessary to enable me to liquidate the amounts at the end of the present month.

It will be seen that I have prepared abstracts so as to keep distinct those persons whom it is understood will not be retained from those whom I believe are to constitute the permanent staff of the department.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
A. B. C.

To the Under Secretary, &c., &c.

Now, answer me like a man and a brother; would it not drive you to the very verge of insanity to have to make six copies of that letter? Well, I have done it. Ha! Ha! Ha!—fancy this to be a demoniac O'Smith laugh. I have done it and still retain my senses. Six times did "I do myself the honour"—it should have been "horror" of enclosing those abstracts, and six times did "I beg to request," in the most roundabout of circumlocution forms that a cheque might be placed to my credit. Twice six times was I angered and tortured by the recurrence of that miserable pronoun "Whom," that is certainly not the right word in the right place; and six times did "I have the honour to be." Having done this I could no longer, as in happy days not long gone by, throw myself back in my chair with a sigh of relief, and refresh my dazed brain with the pure English of the daily press. No. This solace was denied me, and the one letter having been completed, another followed equally as interesting, equally as grammatical, in which the "I am to add" three times repeated, finished what the "beg to request," and the wretched "whoms" had commenced, and I fell back fainting and overcome.

The head of our branch is a gentleman of a suspicious turn of mind. I know from the look he gave me, and from the general cast of his countenance, that he had thoughts of "beer" as being the cause of my nervous prostration. He never hinted this, no, never; but he leant down over me, apparently in the most sympathising manner, but actually intent only upon acquiring evidence of my presumed indiscretion. Satisfied at last that he was wrong in his surmise, he said, "Take Mr. Midge's papers into my room, and I will finish his work." I could have had no stronger restorative for my incipient faintness than these words. They roused me up as if the strongest of all possible volatile salts had been applied and inhaled, and the first hand that was laid upon my papers, to remove them, operated on me as though the conductor from a galvanic battery had been applied to my person, and I started to my feet and laid my hands upon the documents about to be removed. "No," said I, "I'm all right; just a touch of weakness. The heat—and all that sort of thing."

You do not know—you cannot imagine my horror of mind. Amongst those papers was concealed the commencement of one of my letters to you, in which I had commenced—in accordance with the promise in my last letter—a savage attack upon the heads of branches. As I thought of the possibility of this falling into the hands of our prim official head in my well-known caligraphy, I tingled all over from the points of my fingers to the very ends of my toes, and my scalp seemed to be making desperate efforts to disengage itself from the skull and slip down my neck and hide itself beneath my coat. With an effort worthy of any one of the ancient Romans whose names history has rendered imperishable, I became, like Richard, "myself again." Suffice it to say that my papers were not removed and my manuscript was not discovered. Still it was, as I said before, a close shave; and I have been compelled to be doubly cautious ever since. I am obliged to write at the office, for at home I cannot so much as make an entry in my diary unseen by the lynx eyes of Mrs. M., and just fancy the kind of thing I should have to suffer if she only knew that I rushed into print. I have tried to dodge her in every possible way. I even went so far as to begin learning short-hand in the hope that its hieroglyphics would have assisted me. I had even made some progress and had got so far as to enter in shorthand such memoranda as I did not wish to have commented on by Mrs. M. But this was doomed to fail. I had upon one occasion lost the amount of ten shillings in small sums in wagers. I entered in my note-book, of course in shorthand—b.t.s—10s.—meaning "bets." I thought myself safe; but about a week afterwards Mrs. Midge accosted me, "I see you are progressing in shorthand." She *spoke* most amiably; there was a smile on her lips, and I had no suspicion. "Yes, my dear," I answered, "I have been learning it too," she replied. "You!" I cried, all aghast. "Yes," she said; "look here and judge of my proficiency. What name is this?" and she wrote B—t—s. I had no suspicion. I looked at the letters. What name could they form? At length a happy thought struck me: Yes. I was right. With a smile of triumph at my skill, I exclaimed, "What name! Why Betsy, to be sure." I had done it. My memoranda were produced, and I was asked to explain who Betsy was, and why I had paid her ten shillings. I draw a veil over the domestic scene that ensued, and that at once put an end to my study of shorthand, but to this day—and the thing happened three months ago—my wife believes me to be the most base and heartless deceiver in New South Wales, and watches me—no matter—man was made to endure.

That is the reason why I am obliged to write at the office; and being obliged to write there in the midst of all this remodelling, and changing, and additional work, and all the depressing influences I have alluded to will account for my temporary silence, and for the briefness and disjointedness of this epistle. It has been written by fits and starts. Like the schoolboy's game—one—two, three, and over—I have never been able to write more than three lines without interruption, when over goes a sheet of officialism to conceal from prying eyes the literary lucubrations of your once buoyant but now crushed

THEODORE AURELIUS MIDGE.

QUEENSLAND AND THE SCAB.

(From letter in the Argus, November 4, by a Correspondent.)

As, from the number of men from your side of the country who have invested capital in Queensland, it may be interesting to know what is likely to be the position of the flockmasters in that colony while their southern friends are suffering to some extent from the present serious infliction from scab in New South Wales, I will briefly give you a few particulars bearing upon the subject, for the information of those interested.

It is upwards of ten years since the last vestige of that virulent scourge, the scab, disappeared from Queensland—then called Moreton Bay—where, after its introduction by rams from New South Wales, its existence was a very short-lived one—only a few months—owing to the stringent provisions of the then existing Scab Act, which compelled immediate destruction of all diseased sheep under the limited compensation of 4s. per head, and we have never since had any visitation from the disease, while the law compelling destruction of diseased sheep has, as regards compulsory destruction, remained unaltered. In March of the present year the news reached us that the scab had broken out in New South Wales, and the Queensland Government immediately undertook the responsibility of prohibiting the introduction of sheep of every description either coastwise or by land, into any part of Queensland. This regulation was rigorously observed; and, after the meeting of Parliament, a bill was passed by the Legislature, embodying a series of provisions so extremely stringent that they cannot be doubted by all interested to give the most complete security against the introduction of the disease. A most efficient staff of inspectors has been organised, whose province it is strictly to watch the whole of the border, from Warwick on the eastward, to the country considerably to the westward of the Warrego, and their duty is to prevent the passage of any sheep, of whatever description, across the border under pain of immediate destruction; while an efficient inspector has been appointed at each of the ports, whose duty it is to prevent the importation of live sheep, even for ships' consumption, and likewise of any sheepskins, under the penalty also of destruction, besides a heavy pecuniary fine for the infringement of the Act.

At the same time, while human precaution cannot do more to prevent the introduction of the disease, the law provides that should any appearance of it take place total destruction of the flocks diseased shall at once be carried into effect, and a compensation shall be awarded to the owners of sheep so destroyed at the rate of two-thirds of the value of the sheep, which is not to exceed 15s. per head.

Under such restrictive regulations, there cannot be any reasons to doubt the complete security which Queensland possesses against, not only the introduction, but the existence of that most insidious disease, from which many in other colonies have so severely suffered. Had New South Wales passed such an Act as this, or even put in force the Act in existence, when the scab first broke out, she would not now be suffering in some of her districts from so serious an evil. The result or opportunity to Queensland arising out of the misfortune of the sister colony will, under such a stringent law as I have quoted, be to enhance very considerably the price of sheep in the northern colony; for the demand existing for sheep to stock the large tracts of new country taken up under our very liberal Land Acts, has established a profitable outlet for our surplus stock, while a certain consumption must exist for the population of the gold-fields and copper mines which are now springing up, as well as of the towns so rapidly increasing in numbers. Queensland, though a young colony, has had the great advantage of the experience afforded by the errors of her elder sisters; and the majority of those composing her Parliament, limited though it is in numbers, are men possessing a deep stake in her welfare. Although not a numerous body, they are happily men practically conversant with the requirements of the colony; and however much their efforts to obtain the control of their own affairs, by separation from the older colony, were for a long time pooh-poohed and ignored, the result up to the present time, both as regards the rapid influx of population and the increase in production and revenue, has proved beyond a doubt that they were better fitted to pass practical and beneficial laws than some of those in the older colonies, who were either too theoretical in their views or had no real stake in the country for which they were attempting or pretending to legislate.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average Assets and Liabilities, and of the Capital and Profits, of the undermentioned Banks of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1863.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks and Branches.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits after paying Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	228,246 1 6	547 12 10	48,886 14 11	1,478,747 11 7	1,756,428 0 10	316,866 6 6	11,494 2 9	54,050 6 4	12,166 7 7	902,904 15 7	*1,548,008 19 0	2,846,522 18 9	750,000 0 0	†20 per cent.	75,000 0 0	250,000 0 0
Commercial	181,316 3 0	6,535 6 6	19,305 16 10	1,137,049 4 0	1,354,209 10 4	221,528 2 8	11,947 8 11	38,603 0 0	15,248 19 6	102,505 18 4	1,368,016 9 9	1,761,149 19 2	320,000 0 0	15 per cent.	24,000 0 0	75,362 17 6
Australasia	70,902 9 4	7,800 1 7	......	553,886 14 11	631,561 5 10	128,251 9 3	1,167 1 5	31,000 0 0	7,259 0 7	......	638,792 18 8	867,170 4 11	900,000 0 0	‡14 per cent.	63,000 0 0	240,620 15 3
Union of Australia	56,282 10 0	8,040 1 8	......	290,634 15 6	354,957 7 2	71,675 7 7	2,048 0 0	14,000 0 0	4,060 19 10	......	366,336 19 11	458,405 7 [illegible]	1,000,000 0 0	16 per cent.	80,000 0 0	258,871 8 11
Australian Joint Stock	176,333 8 5	7,607 2 9	34,387 0 8	713,875 7 2	932,402 19 0	95,779 15 11	1,211 6 0	64,627 10 0	28,139 8 6	48,087 1 0	1,150,992 10 8	1,388,137 8 7	375,000 0 0	8 per cent.	15,000 0 0	39,046 8 8
London Chartered of Australia	14,521 13 10	189 12 0	......	101,725 8 8	116,436 9 6	30,165 2 7	......	17,515 12 0	756 18 10	......	222,476 12 11	291,316 1 4	1,000,000 0 0	8 per cent.	40,000 0 0	114,536 16 3
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	32,514 15 4	2,237 16 3	......	496,540 16 9	531,293 2 4	65,103 3 1	......	29,621 0 7	3,869 10 9	238 2 9	735,687 14 9	834,189 11 11	500,000 0 0	6 per cent.	15,000 0 0	25,109 18 9
Oriental Chartered	117,590 0 0	3,077 17 11	346,808 5 0	853,614 9 4	1,320,890 12 8	221,069 15 11	19,260 9 6	27,282 11 1	7,731 0 0	250,333 16 8	945,971 8 8	1,471,949 1 10	1,260,000 0 0	16 per cent.	100,800 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS	857,707 1 5	36,038 5 4	449,387 17 5	5,635,046 2 11	6,978,179 7 8	1,171,681 3 6	47,128 9 7	277,030 0 0	81,860 17 7	1,304,339 14 4	6,945,585 8 10	9,827,640 13 10	6,105,000 0 0		412,800 0 0	1,254,948 0 0

* Includes £30,860 Government securities.
† 15 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 2½ per cent on paid up Capital.
‡ 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 32s. per share.

GEOFFREY EAGAR, Treasurer.
The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 26th November, 1863.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN ENGLAND.

THE papers brought by the last mail contain reports of the annual meetings for prize shooting of the following Rifle Associations, namely:—Shropshire, Derbyshire, Haverfordwest, Northamptonshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and that for Cumberland and Westmoreland. A host of minor meetings also took place during the month. We observe that in the majority of these meetings the "any" position was adopted in preference to the "Hythe" position, and this refers to the matches with the Enfield as well as with the small-bore rifles. Notwithstanding this condition, the shooting with the Enfield was for the most part indifferent. A centre per shot, even at the easiest ranges, was seldom reached. We have collected from the papers some of the best scores with both weapons:—

Sergeant Cutbush, at the 12th Middlesex annual meeting, scored four bullseyes and a centre in five shots at 400 yards. At the monthly meeting of the 9th Surrey, one competitor made 43, and one 42, in fifteen shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards; and 42 was also made under similar conditions in the firing of the 8th Berks for a challenge medal. At the Shropshire meeting, Sergeant Kemp won the all comers' first prize with a score of 55 out of 60 possible at 200, 500, and 600 yards. At the Derbyshire meeting the shooting was pretty good with the Enfield—a centre per shot being reached in several instances. In one competition at 150, 200, and 400 yards, kneeling position, with Enfields, there were three scores of 47, and nine of 46. In a competition of the Edinburgh Rifles for the possession of a gold challenge medal, one man scored 35 marks, in ten shots, at 500 yards.

At a prize meeting at Wells (which gave rise to a great deal of discussion on account of the innovations there introduced.) competitors were allowed to enter and shoot with both the long Enfield and small bore rifle. The conditions of the principal matches were that seven shots should be fired at each range, small bores allowing to Enfields, at 200 yards, two marks; at 300, three; at 500, four; and at 600, five marks, but the marks given were not to increase the score of the Enfields to a higher total than the highest possible score with the small bores. The first match was at 500 and 600 yards, for ten prizes, from £70 to £3. Captain Heaton (who is invariably first, second, or third in these all-comers' competitions,) scored 52 marks (ten bullseyes and four centres), and Mr. W. E. Metford scored 43 with an Enfield, which with the handicap of nine marks, made him a tie with Captain Heaton for the first prize. After trying in vain to decide these ties before dark, the two shared the first and second prizes, the second being £20. Sergeant Kemp and colour-sergeant Clutterbuck also scored 52, and they shared the third and fourth prizes. The second competition, five shots at 200 yards standing, was won by Captain Wicks, with a score of 19. The third, at 300, was taken by private Haran, with 16 marks. There were ten prizes also for the highest aggregate scores throughout the three competitions, and Colonel Halford won the first, with 77. In a competition among Enfields at 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each, the first prize was won by Lieutenant Marriner with a score of 42—a centre per shot. In another match with precisely the same conditions, the first prize was taken with a score of 39.

At an annual prize meeting at Ernesettle, there was an all-comers' match for Enfields only, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each, for £100, divided into six prizes. The first prize was won by sergeant Ralph with 46 marks. The scores made in the prize competitions at the Northamptonshire meeting are not given; but they are in a match between eleven of that shire and eleven of the London Scottish, in which some good shooting was made. The match was shot at 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each with Enfields, and the top score was made by private Rushton, with 64, namely, 22 at the first range and 21 at each of the other two. A prize meeting for all comers has recently taken place at Birmingham, and in the first match for £160 in seventeen prizes, with Enfields, at 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each in any position, the first prize was taken by a sergeant Palmer with 44 marks. In a similar competition but with any rifle, the first prize of £50 was won by private Halsal with 52. In a match at 200 yards, seven shots, private Halsal was again the winner, having scored seven bullseyes. At 800 yards there was a similar match, when Halsal again secured first prize (£10) by scoring seven more bullseyes. There were several matches at this meeting for Enfields only, and, in one, private Veisey scored 46 in fourteen shots, at 700 and 800 yards, seven at each.

In one of the competitions at the annual meeting of the London Rifle Brigade, the competitors were allowed to add to their scores the number of commanding officer's parades they had attended during the year. The match was shot at 500 yards, seven shots each. Sergeant Dunn scored 17, and added 29 as the number of parades he had attended, which made a total of 46. Private Wortham scored 22, but as he had attended only 20 parades, his total was below that of sergeant Dunn by 4.

At the Cumberland and Westmorland Association annual meeting there was one match at 400 yards for a prize of £30, ten shots each, with Enfield rifles, in Hythe position. The highest score made was 35, there being eight of 34, and a large number of 33. There was also a match at 200 and 600 yards, five shots at each, for a challenge cup, which was taken with a score of 29.

The Gloucester meeting was one of the most successful meetings that has taken place since the Wimbledon gathering, and attracted the crack shots from all party of the country. The first match was at 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each range, with the Enfield, in any position; the prizes, twenty-five in number, from £60 to £3, and amounting in the aggregate to £200. The first prize was won by Mr. W. E. Metford, with 42 marks—an average of a centre per shot. The first prize of the second competition, at 200 and 300 yards, five shots at each, was won with a score of 29. In the next, at 200, five shots, there were three ties of 17. There was also a match for all-comers, with any rifle, at 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each, small bores allowing to Enfields nine marks. Captain Heaton and Lieutenant Hawker tied with 52, out of a possible 56. Lieutenant Hawker also won the first prize of another match at 300 yards, five shots, with any rifle in any position, his score being three bullseyes and two centres. In another match at 200 yards, under similar conditions, the first prize was won by sergeant Martin Smith, who scored all bullseyes. There were two other matches for the long Enfields, one at 200 and one at 300 yards, five shots in the Hythe position. The first was won by Lieutenant Marriner, with 17 marks, and the other by Captain Lovat, with 15.

In a match between Chertsey and Esher, ten men aside, some very good shooting was made. The conditions were fifteen shots each, five at each of the three ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards. There was one score of 46, two of 42, and two of 40.

The annual meeting of the Lancashire County Rifle Association took place at Altear during the week ending 5th of September, and it would appear, was only second to Wimbledon itself. There were a number of competitions open to the Enfields only, and the shooting with this weapon was at this meeting better than the average in England. In several matches at short ranges, the successful competitors scored better than a centre a shot. The best scores were:—46 in fifteen shots at 150, 200, and 300 yards; 33 in ten shots at 400 and 500 yards, five at each range; 32 at 400 and 600 yards, in ten shots; and 34 in ten shots at 400 and 500 yards.

There were several competitions for all comers, and the shooting therein was extremely good. In one at 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each, Captain Heaton made 39 out of 40 possible; Mr. Halsal made 38, and besides these there were three competitors with 37 each, five with 36, three with 35, and four with 34. In another at 800 and 900 yards, seven shots at each, Captain E. Ross made 53 out of 56 possible; Heaton and Fenton, 51 each; Viscount Fielding, 50; and there were several others immediately below them. In a similar match at 300 and 600 yards, Mr. Halsal and Captain E. Ross tied with 52; and in another at 200 and 300 yards, five shots at each, Ross and Greig tied with 39 each (nine bullseyes and a centre), and there were two others with 38 each; but the most extraordinary shooting with the small bore rifle was made in the competition for a purse, value £50, presented by the Cotton Brokers of Liverpool, fired at 1000 and 1100 yards, seven shots at each. Captain Heaton was, of course, at the top, with the magnificent score of 49. The names and scores of the four highest competitors on the list were as follows:—

	1000 yards.	1100 yards.	Total.
Captain Heaton ...	4 3 3 3 4 3 3	3 3 4 4 4 4 4	—49
Private Ashton ...	2 2 3 4 3 3 3	2 4 3 4 3 4 3	—43
Mr. Rawson ...	3 3 4 3 2 0 0	4 4 3 3 3 4 4	—40
Captain Ross ...	2 2 2 3 4 3 2	3 4 2 3 3 4 3	—40

It will be in the recollection of many volunteers that it was in a similar competition at Altear, last year, that Mr. Dawson scored seven consecutive bullseyes at 1100,—a feat that has not yet been equalled in the world.

There was some pretty good shooting with the Enfield at the Norfolk meeting. In one contest at 200, 300, and 600 yards, five shots at each, there was one score of 46, and seven of 40 and upwards. At a prize shooting of the Aberdeenshire Rifles, one man, Ensign Cowie, scored four bullseyes and a centre in five shots, at 500 yards, with an Enfield, Hythe position. In a competition of the Lanarkshire Rifles this score was also made at 400, by a Mr. Rainey, and four centres and a bullseye at 300, with the Enfield, standing; In another contest with the Enfield, among the 36th Middlesex Rifles, sergeant Kempson scored 47 in seven shots, at 200, and seven at 500 yards.

One of the principal events of the month was the Rifle Fête, at Margate, which extended over three days, and was a very popular affair in consequence of Lord Palmerston taking an interest in it, and presenting the first prize for competition, namely, a magnificent silver cup of the value of £55. In this competition, which was confined to the Enfields, there were fourteen other (money) prizes. The conditions were, 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range. The cup was won by Lieutenant Burra, who, with two others, scored 45,—22 at the first range, and 23 at the other. In this match there were twenty-one with scores of 40 and upwards. The score of nineteen in five shots at 600 yards with an Enfield was also made at this meeting, by a Mr. Neals, in shooting for a Derby.

The Isle of Wight Battalion had a day's prize shooting, on the 14th September. There were three matches,—two at 200, 400, and 600 yards, and one at 200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each range. The prizes were won with scores of 44 in two of the contests, and 43 in the other.

We observe that the disc system of marking, which it was found necessary to introduce at Wimbledon, at the late meeting, has become very general throughout England. Its advantages are said to be—safety to the marker, economy of time, accuracy in the marking, clean targets, and better shooting, as the competitors have each shot mark pointed out. The marker's mantelet is, of course, erected close to the edge of the target.

THINGS WORTH OBSERVING DURING RAILWAY EXCAVATIONS.—The lines of junction between different rock formations should be observed, to note how the more recent rocks have been deposited over the edges of the older rocks, after the latter had been elevated and contorted. Any metals, unusual minerals, crystals, fossil remains, should be as little injured as possible, so as to allow drawings to be made on the spot. Superficial Deposits: Observe the way in which the old rocks are covered by beds of clay, gravel, and sand; and whether they appear to have been ground down and smoothed by the passage over them of heavy rough materials; and if so, in what direction the scratches and marks are made. Any fossil remains found in these beds, bones or teeth of animals, shells, or plants, should be preserved. Antiquities: Any coins, and weapons or other implements, whether made of stone, wood, or metal, should be carefully preserved, and a note taken of the place and stratum in which they were found. Any sculptured stones, or stones bearing inscriptions, should be taken care of. If any graves or skeletons are discovered, they should remain undisturbed until they are properly examined; and the greatest care should be taken to preserve skulls or urns from being broken. In the event of any discoveries being made under any of the above heads, notice thereof should be sent, &c. —*Builder*.

RIGHT OF BRITISH SHIPWRIGHTS TO BUILD IRONCLADS.

(From the Economist, September 19.)

IT is now understood that the Government have made up their minds not to allow the two steam rams constructed in Messrs. Laird's yards at Birkenhead to leave the Mersey unless satisfactory evidence can be furnished that they are not built for the Confederate Government, nor likely on some merely colourable pretext to find their way into that service. They have not been formally seized, but a distinct intimation has been conveyed to the builders that they will be seized should such a step become necessary. We discussed the general question as to the law, justice, and expediency of seizures of this nature so fully last week, that we only refer to the subject again because there is one feature in the case which has not, we think, received the attention it deserves.

Although the Government, from motives of policy, are wisely resolved to attempt to exercise the power which the clause in the Foreign Enlistment Act is supposed to give them, of stopping the construction and sale of vessels of war to the American belligerents—we scarcely apprehend that, in the event of an appeal to the tribunals, they will be more successful in the case of these ironclads than they were in that of the Alessandra. It may perhaps be well to *try*, though it is damaging to the Executive authority to *fail*. The real intent and scope of the law must be admitted to be open to dispute. All things considered, however, we apprehend that all which the existing law, as interpreted and carried out by the ordinary courts of justice, will be able to effect, will be to prevent such vessels from leaving our ports ready armed and equipped, and therefore in a condition to defend themselves against capture or to inflict injury on their enemies. The cruisers of the menaced party must do the rest. We incline, moreover, to think not only that this is all the Act can do, but that it is all it was designed to do. If it sought to do more, it was so ambiguously worded and leaves open so many avenues of evasion, as to be insufficient for its end; and if the Government attempts to make it do more, its uncertainty and the feebleness of its grasp will probably become obvious. Now the interpretation of an existing law is a matter for the judges and tribunals of the land; the execution of the law as so interpreted is a matter for the Administration; but the question whether the law shall be amended or supplemented so as to meet the demands and complaints of foreign Powers, is a matter for the country and for Parliament, and must be decided on grounds of policy and not on technical points. It will be well, therefore, to consider gravely and dispassionately whether it would be prudent or expedient to pass an enactment calculated to throw any impediment in the way of the development of the special branch of industry in which Mr. Laird's building yard has attained such a marked pre-eminence.

We have no hesitation in answering this question in the negative. The inducements to pass such an enactment are temporary—the wish to conciliate the United States and to avoid a possible quarrel with that irritated people. The inducements to abstain from such an enactment are enduring, general, and overwhelmingly strong,—and are based upon a regard for the manifest and permanent interests of England.

No ephemeral object of political expediency can be so momentous as the securing to Great Britain the supremacy in such a branch of trade as the construction of ships of war. No temporary danger can be so great as the suffering this supremacy to pass into other hands. All our efforts should be directed to make ourselves the great war shipbuilders in the world, to surpass all rivals, to engross all orders, to prevent any serious competition from springing up elsewhere. Every fresh experience of actual warfare, every fresh development of naval and military science, alike point to the conclusion that ironclads and steam-rams, and Monitors, and war vessels of yet undreamed construction, will hereafter be the most formidable instruments both for attack and for defence; and that the nation which can build these best, can build them fastest, can build them in the greatest numbers, will have a superiority inalienable, unassailable, and decisive over all other nations. We need this superiority more than any other country, because we are richer, and more envied, more commercial, and with more extensive and scattered domains than any other; and because we are more maritime and less military than most other great Powers. We shall be less likely to misuse this superiority, because we are more just, less aggressive, and more pacific than any of our principal rivals. We have this superiority now; we have every motive for retaining it; we have every facility for clinging to it, augmenting it, improving it into absolute and uncontested supremacy. If our vessels of war are in all respects the best that can be made anywhere—if they are newer, better designed, better constructed, more formidable and resistless—we shall gradually acquire something like a virtual monopoly in the art—an art, in the present unfortunate state of the world, about the most important and lucrative that any nation can practise. With such a virtual monopoly we shall be safe. To the acquisition of such a virtual monopoly all the exertions of our scientific engineers, all the enterprise of our manufacturing firms, all the encouragement and facilities legitimately affordable by our Government, ought to be directed in unison. It is not merely the establishment of a profitable branch of trade that is at stake—it is the future security and peace of our native land. If we are right in the high estimate we form of the national value of unquestioned preponderance in the shipwright's art—and who will say that we are wrong?—then surely the notion of hampering, or punishing, or discouraging those who devote themselves and their wealth and talents to its prosecution, is the very last which an English Government or Legislature should entertain;—and to forego this needed and desirable supremacy, or run any risk of impairing it, or jeopardise it in any fashion, for the sake of averting the danger of those who were angry with us before the keel of the Florida was laid, and who will be angry with us still if a dozen Alessandras were to be seized, would be the wretchedest bargain ever made on earth since Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. The French Government, we may be quite certain, would never dream of throwing away natural advantages like ours, for any such motive, or by such interference.

It will scarcely be argued that such seizures as that intended in the case of the Alabama, and actually carried out in the case of the Alessandra, and such embargoes as those laid on the steam-rams in dock, do not amount to an impediment or a discouragement of the trade of building ships of war. They amount to an impediment which can scarcely be over-estimated. It may be true enough that Mr. Laird personally and directly is no loser by any of these interferences. Very possibly he is paid beforehand; possibly also he may contract to build and deliver in his own yards, and not on any foreign station. But how many orders may be withheld, or directed elsewhere, by the dread of these interferences? People who give orders wish them executed with punctuality—wish to be able to rely upon the execution of them with certainty. A few such disappointments or involuntary breaches of contract as have occurred in the Birkenhead shipyard, would induce most customers to take their orders to some foreign rival of Mr. Laird's who had no Enlistment Act to fear. It may be that at present he has no rivals elsewhere who can approach him; but there can be no doubt that, if he had, such a restrictive law as ours, and such action as our Government has founded upon that law, would act as a bonus of fifty per cent. to such rivals; and under such a bonus foreign rivals would spring up rapidly; and such a bonus would go far to neutralise all original advantages of capital, iron, enterprise, and skill. Most belligerents—or Powers that expected to become belligerents—would decide to order an inferior vessel from a Belgian or French shipwright, which they could rely upon receiving, to a very superior one from the Mersey or the Clyde, which might be confiscated just when they were expecting it most anxiously.

Now, as a matter of wise policy and plain justice, it would seem advisable that the builders of ships in this country should be relieved from disadvantages and fetters. By the common law of nations, a vessel of war is a commercial commodity in which neutral citizens may innocently, though at their own hazard, deal. We ought to announce to the world what we surely must be sensible of ourselves, that the trade of constructing ships of all sorts is so vital to the interests of this country, that under no circumstances will we sanction any obstacles which could limit or discourage its development. Let the nation consider the matter well. It has an importance far transcending any mere question as to the technical violation of existing law. We honour the inventor of Armstrong guns:—why should we vituperate and persecute the most successful builder of steam-rams, or floating batteries, or swift-sailing cruisers?

FALSE MORALITY.—Never teach false morality. How exquisitely absurd to tell girls that beauty is of no value—dress of no use! Beauty is of value. Her whole prospects and happiness in life may often depend upon a new gown or a becoming bonnet; and, if she has five grains of common sense, she will find this out. The great thing is to teach her their just value, and that there must be something better under the bonnet than a pretty face for real happiness. But never sacrifice truth.—*Sydney Smith*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Fanny Fisher, barque, 280 tons, Captain Armstrong, from Otago 12th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Governor, brig, 147 tons, Captain Milne, from Rewa 6th instant, in ballast. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Trouton, from Melbourne 26th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and servant, Miss Plomer, Mrs. Blanch and family, Sir Greville Smith, Captain Paul, Mrs. Adett and child, Messrs. Rose, Stephens, Box, Buller, Sherrat and family, Furlong, Sandy, Todd, Rowe, Russell, Bennett, Solomon, Gill, Ellis, and 24 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

NOVEMBER 29.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 600 tons, Captain Knight, from Wide Bay 26th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Howard and 2 children, and 17 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Mailler, from the Clyde. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. Pepper, Mrs. Stokes child and servant, Messrs. Cooper, Creer, Weston, and 14 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Kangaroo (s.), 500 tons, Captain Bell, from Auckland 20th instant, in ballast. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

Mary Nicholson, barque, 258 tons, Captain Robinson, from Barotonga 12th ultimo, in ballast. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Amherst, brig, 220 tons, Captain Lee, from the South Seas. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Seagull, schooner, 121 tons, Captain M'Donald, from Kiapara 12th instant. Captain, agent.

Esk, ship, 404 tons, Captain Truscott, from Vancouver's Island 17th September. Passengers—Mrs. Truscott, Messrs. Cobby, Scharkley, and 18 in the steerage. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.

Fury, barque, 378 tons, Captain Ashmore, from Puget Sound 18th September. Passengers—Mrs. Ashmore and 2 in the steerage. J. Malcolm, agent.

Lady Bird (s.), 220 tons, Captain F. Renner, from Nelson 23rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Rowlands and daughter, and 2 in the steerage. H. H. Beauchamp, agent.

Grafton (s.), 200 tons, Captain Creer, from Clarence River 27th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. O'Connell, Miss M'Donald, Messrs. Atkinson, Barron, Matthews, Donaldson, and 16 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Company, agents.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Merimbula 27th instant. Passengers—Mr. Solomans, Mrs. Solomans, Mr. Burnett, Miss Spence, Miss Soloman, Miss Burnett, Mr. Heath, Messrs. Carman, Leith, and Fraser, and 14 in the steerage. I. S. N. Company, agents.

Louis and Mariam, brig, 127 tons, Captain Vandervord, from Wellington. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne.
Elizabeth, for Bourbon.
Alexandra (s.), for New Zealand.
Lawrence, for Newcastle.

NOVEMBER 29.

Severn, for Otago.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 29.

Alabama, on a whaling voyage; Isle of France, for Auckland; Cinderella, for Calcutta; Sorata, for Adelaide.

CLEARANCES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Isle of France, barque, 312 tons, Captain Muir, for Auckland via Newcastle, in ballast.

Cinderella, ship, 877 tons, Captain Williams, for Calcutta. Passenger—Mrs. Williams.

Sorata, barque, 337 tons, Captain Jack, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. Dunstan, Mrs. Jones and son, Mrs. Jack.

Rangatira (s.), Captain Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Davis and servant, Messrs. B. W. Wood, A. Macarthur, Benjamin, Mattherson, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bryan, Mrs. Cohen and servant, Messrs. Coates, R. A. Cape, Caldwell, and 47 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Lavina, George, H. M. Warfield, from Newcastle, with 640 tons coal; Tiger, from Bulli, with 86 tons coal; Wanderer, from Brisbane, with 8000 feet timber, 500 felloes; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 301 bales hay, 89 bales wool, 5 bales skins, 20 bags bones, 74 bags maize, 3 case eggs, and sundries; Beautiful Star, from Newcastle, with 210 tons coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Wanderer, for Brisbane Water; H. M. Warfield, Margaret and Elizabeth, Freak, Eagle, Laurence, Lavina, George, for Newcastle; Edward, for Morpeth.

IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Governor, from Rewa: 90 tons guano, R. Towns and Co.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 800 nuggets spelter, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 200 kegs nails, Bryant; 1 package, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 24 cases wine, Baar and Co.; 2 packages, Cook and Co.; 22 quarter-casks wine, Blight and Harbottle; 50 cases wine, 4 packages, G. Fesq and Co.; 26 packages, Frazer and Co.; 5 packages, J. Keep; 60 packages, Order.

NOVEMBER 29.

Yarra Yarra (s.), from Wide Bay: 8 bales wool, Binnie and Co.; 2 bundles skins, 4 casks tallow, 164 hides, Mort and Co.; 24 bales wool, 4 casks tallow, 26 hides, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 8 bales wool, H. Beit and Co.; 20 bales wool, N. M'Michael; 49 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Esk, from Puget Sound: 300,000 feet timber, 50 packages salmon, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

Amherst, from the South Seas: 50 barrels sperm, 150 barrels humpback oil, R. Towns and Co.

Seagull, from Kiapara: 76,000 feet timber, 71 bags grain, Willis, Merry, and Co.

Fury, from Puget Sound: 242,000 feet timber, 20 spars, J. Malcolm.

EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane: 2 quarter-casks 10 cases brandy, Saunders and Co.; 2 packages opium, Giffard and Bros; 83 bags sugar, T. Skinner; 13 packages coffee, H. M'Crea; 1 package opium, 21 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 cases tobacco, 46 packages tea, 8 quarter-casks wine, 28 bags maize, 7 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 70 mats sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 quarter-cask wine, Brown and Co.; 3 casks sugar, H. Beit; 15 packages tea, Palser and Cowlishaw; 1 case, Sherriff and Downing; 1 case, H. Schlisky; 2 cases, Allan, Street, and Norton; 6 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 packages, Saddington and Sons; 15 cheeses, 3 casks cider, 40 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 20 packages, M. Boyd and Co.; 1 box, L. Sharwood; 1 cask, W. Beattie; 20 packages, Frazer and Co.; 3 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 43 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 4 bags rice, 2 kegs, A. Haydon and Co.; 1 bale, T. W. Eady; 200 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 3 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 77 packages, Iredale and Co.; 3 rolls leather, G. Guest; 1 cask, Mrs. Coates; 9 packages, J. M. Illidge; 10 packages, B. Bailey; 2 boxes tea, 6 packages, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 1 case, C. Steward; 48 bags maize, E. Lowther; 38 packages, J. Harris; 1 case, K. Hughes; 13 horses, 1 cart, Murray; 1 horse, M'Neil; 7 horses, 2 carts, Stewart; 2 horses, 1 buggy, J. and G. Harris; 2 horses, T. Lawless; 6 packages, M'Kean; 2 cases, D. Jones and Co.; 1 press, Dempsey; 8 kegs, J. Keep; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 2 cases, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 5 cases, J. Sands; 8 packages, G. Neal; 5 packages, Drysdale; 2 cases, Colegate, Adaam, and Co.; 1 package, G. Hooper; 37 packages, J. and E. Row; 1 case, C. Cole; 1 case, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 12 cases, J. Barlow; 1 case, Carphy; 3 cases, Bank of Australasia; 1 case, Tornaghi; 4 kegs, Graham and Mulholland; 6 packages, T. Johnson; 1 case, Kohn and Co.; 4 cases fruit, Hargraves; 8 chests drawers, 2 packages, W. Stewart; 29 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 2 kegs, W. H. Holmes; 18 cases fruit, G. Griffiths; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 62 packages, A. S. N. Company.

James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton: 5 boxes tobacco, 6 cases wine, 18 cases geneva, 8 cases whisky, 1 package opium, 10 packages tea, 30 packages, Frazer and Co.; 12 cases geneva, 1 quarter-cask brandy, H. M'Crea; 5 packages tea, 41 packages, Palser and Cowlishaw; 1 package tobacco, 20 bags flour, 10 mats sugar, 1 package tea, 17 packages, H. Beit; 10 cases absynthe, M. Bayley; 1 quarter-cask 10 cases whisky, S. Bell; 1 case, G. Moss; 1 package, Elliott, Brothers; 1 package tobacco, 10 bags flour, 1 package, M. Baar and Co.; 14 mats sugar, 30 bags flour, 10 bags salt, 8 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 6 packages tea, 17 packages, J. Barlow; 20 boxes tea, 25 mats sugar, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 6 casks beer, 2 quarter-casks 10 cases wine, Walford and Sparke; 30 packages beer, 44 packages, Bergin, M'Encroe and Co.; 2 packages tea, Church, Brothers; 1 package tobacco, 8 packages, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 1 cask 28 mats sugar, 4 packages tea, 35 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 2 hogsheads sugar, 1 package tea, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 22 mats sugar, 3 packages tea, 20 bags flour, 7 packages, Macdonald, Smith, and Co.; 9 packages tea, 10 bags rice, 11 packages, Solmitz and Co.; 1 package tea, 28 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 keg, R. Iredale and Co.; 6 packages, Alderson and Sons; 2 packages, J. Perkins; 3 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 24 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 bale, R. Strachan; 20 bags flour, 6 bags salt, 2 cases, How, Thomson, and Co.; 1 case, A. Moore and Co.; 17 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 4 packages, Giles and Co.; 2 cases, Farmer and Painter; 60 packages 143 bars 27 bundles iron, 137 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 bale, J. Wilson; 2 cases, D. M'Call; 1 case, R. D. Merrill; 3 packages, H. C. Brookes; 2 cases, D. Jones and Co.; 1 cask, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 1 case, G. Wilkie; 1 case, W. J. Jenkins; 43 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 3 packages, Mitchell and Co.; 13 packages, Peterson, Boesen, and Co.; 3 packages, L. Sharwood; 5 packages, Butler Brothers and Co.; 68 bars 2 bundles iron, J. Armstrong; 1 cask, Iredale and Co.; 3 packages, J. Isaacs; 2 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 26 stoves, J. S. Richardson; 1 case, Gregory, Cubitt; 14 packages, A. Fairfax and Co; 13 packages, R. Bailey; 10 bags rice, 25 bags flour, 35 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 46 bags grain, 3 packages, Graham and Mulholland; 18 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 3 packages, J. Keep; 1 case, B. Cocks; 2 cases, J. and E. Row; 10 boxes, P. Mulcahy; 1 package, J. Slade; 1 horse, J. Ryan; 2 horses, 1 dray, Jacobson; 2 horses, 1 carriage, 1 package, R. M'Lennan; 2 packages, W. G. Henfrey; 1 horse, W. Smith; 2 packages, J. Penny; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 2 cases, Walford and Sparke; 1 case, Haynes, Bertram, and Co.; 2 cases, T. Edens; 3 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 15 cases, Vennard and Stevens; 5 packages, R. Iredale and Co.; 1 case, Union Bank; 9 packages, M. Bennett; 4 packages, G. Wilkie; 4 packages, W. Short; 5 cases wine, 1 packages, Tucker and Co.; 4 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 7 bags maize, Webb and Booth; 10 bags potatoes and onions, 8 packages, H. Goddard; £500, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 1 package, E. Hughes; 1 case, E. Kennedy; 19 cases fruit, 1 case, H. Martin; 1 case, J. Webster; 28 sash weights, R. Dawson; 12 bags potatoes, 8 bags maize, 3 packages, R. Veacy; 3 horses, T. Cushion; 1 package, A. S. N. Co; 10 bags potatoes, 5 coops poultry, 2 kegs, O'Dowd and Co.; 1 case, A. Haydon and Co.; 30 bags potatoes, 25 bags maize, 8 cases fruit, Hardy and Co.; 1 case, W. Maddock; 2 packages, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.

Cinderella, for Calcutta: 624 tons coal, Bulli Coal Company.

Sorata, for Adelaide: 341 tons coal, 38 logs pine, 33 logs cedar, Mollison and Black; 5 packages, Colonial Storekeeper; 35 bales bags, N. Caston; 27 casks oil, Saddington and Sons; 5 cases cigars, 5 boxes tobacco, W. H. Aldis.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Cinderella, this day, at 6 p.m., if in port.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Hobart (s.), on Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Clarence (s.), on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), on Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), on Thursday, at 4.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: November 28; Kate, barque, 341 tons, Captain Sherlock, for Auckland; Active, schooner, 136 tons, Captain M'Donald, for Melbourne; Clarence (s.), 300 tons, Captain Coote, for Brisbane.

The fine little steamer Lady Bird, Captain Renner, has come on to this port for the purpose of being supplied with new boilers and receiving a complete overhaul in hull and machinery at the hands of Mr. M'Arthur, of the A. S. N. Co. She is decidedly one of the most compact and commodious steamers we have yet had in this port. She has made the passage from Nelson under steam in six days, having left Nelson at 6.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant; light variable winds prevailed throughout the passage. The Thames, for Newcastle, was sighted on the 22nd instant, at anchor in Cook's Straits; and the mail steamer Prince Alfred, hence, was passed on the 27th instant, in latitude 150° E. We have much pleasure in publishing the following paragraph from the *New Zealand Advertiser* of the 19th November:—"We recently stated that the surviving officers of the ill-fated Orpheus had presented Captain Renner with a handsome gold pencil-case as a token of recognition for the valuable services rendered by himself and the crew of the Wonga Wonga in connection with the wreck, and we have now to chronicle the presentation of a splendid gold ring to the same gentleman in connection with the same matter. This testimonial has been given by some gentlemen belonging to Picton, and is the more noteworthy as it is the spontaneous effort of individuals who were in no way interested, but who considered it their duty, nevertheless, to give some tangible token of their esteem and admiration for a gallant deed. The ring bears the simple inscription, 'Orpheus, 1863,' and was accompanied by the following testimonial:—Picton, New Zealand, 10th November, 1863.—To Captain Renner, late commander s. Wonga Wonga, &c.—Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in presenting you with the accompanying ring, as a small token of the feeling entertained by us of your praiseworthy conduct in connection with the loss of her Majesty's ship Orpheus, on the Manukau Bar, on the 7th February last, and we trust that you may long be spared to be an ornament to the profession to which you belong. We remain, dear Sir, yours very truly, Samuel Bowler, Henry Dodson, Michael Bilons, A. Beauchamp, William Carkill, Thomas S. Bailie, Michael Maher, James M'Beth, William Welford."

As considerable competition exists among our colonial boatbuilders, a fair test will be afforded this day, with regard to cargo and ballast boats. The Leveret, Dauntless, and Orphan Boy will start for a sweepstake, the course being the same as published by the Balmain Regatta Committee for the open boats. The Orphan Boy has just been launched by Mr. G. Green, the builder, and is expected to prove a great success.

The Fury, Captain Ashmore, left Port Angelos (Puget Sound), on 15th September, and cleared the Straits of Fuca on the 17th. On 20th and 21st September, she encountered a violent gale from the S.E., and was six days off Howe's Island with very bad weather. She has made the passage in seventy-two days.

There is no report of interest by the Sea Gull, from Kiapara.

WRECK OF THE HERCULEAN.—Captain Murphy, late of the above schooner, has supplied us with the following additional particulars of her loss: Left Sydney Heads on Tuesday, 24th instant, at 6 p.m., the wind being fresh from the southward. The master remained on deck until nearly 1 a.m., then retired, leaving the mate in charge, requesting when within three miles of Nobby's light he should be called, and also to stand on and off till daylight. The night was beautifully clear, the moon shining brightly. At 3.15 a.m. the captain was aroused to save himself, as the vessel was close in a ground swell; he at once rushed on deck and tried to wear, but being too near shore she would not come round; let go both anchors so as to save the lives of those on board, and get her stern on instead of starboard, but the starboard cable parted, and before the port one could bring her up she struck the reef and soon became a total wreck. Captain Murphy expresses his warm thanks to Captain Allen, also Pilots Taylor and Escott, who, with great activity, saved all hands from a watery grave.

The Queen of Perth, arrived at Newcastle, reports having spoken the schooner Ariel, from Sydney for South Sea Islands, 30 miles south-west Lord Howe's Island, on 21st instant.

The Hunter (s.) brings up 80 bales wool, 20 bales skins, 50 hides, 300 cheeses, 50 pigs, 20 lambs, 40 kegs butter, 10 bales hay, and sundries.

The Grafton (s.), from Clarence River, crossed the bar at 7 a.m. 27th instant, arriving here the following night at 10.30 p.m. She had strong southerly breezes with heavy sea the whole of the passage. Passed the Telegraph (s.), Scotson (s.), and James Paterson (s.), at 6 a.m., on Saturday, off Smoky Cape; also New Moon (s.) at noon, off Port Stephens. The Grafton (s.) brings up 455 bags maize, 3 horses, 18 hides, 50 bags potatoes, 8 boxes eggs, 1 cask tongues, 50 bags onions, 6 coops fowls, and sundries.

The Amherst, from the South Sea Fishery, reports the departure of the following vessels, from the Brampton Shoal, September 18: Dispatch, oil not reported; Draper, with 1200 barrels oil. November 10, latitude 36° S., longitude 158°30 E., spoke the Midas, Howland, thirty months out, with 370 barrels sperm. November 21, latitude 32° S., longitude 157°30 E., spoke the Ariel, hence for New Caledonia.

The Mary Nicholson, from a cruise in search of guano, returned yesterday. She had been blown off the island with the loss of anchor and 75 fathoms of chain. Heavy gales from W.N.W. to W.S.W. have prevailed all the passage back.

The s.s. Kangaroo, Captain Bell, arrived yesterday from Auckland, after a most successful voyage of only twenty-two days. Her passage down was performed in nine days, with the loss of only six horses out of sixty-five shipped. These casualties were caused by the horses being shipped with their shoes on, and during very heavy westerly gales of three days' duration, the animals got kicked and injured so severely that they died. The Kangaroo has proved herself a splendid sea boat in every way, although Captain Bell describes the weather as being as bad as he ever experienced in his long career at sea. During the height of the gale she was hove-to for the purpose of saving the stock. Her passage back has also been made in nine days; and we are indebted to Captain Bell for papers to the 20th instant. The Kangaroo will at once take in stock again for New Zealand, a trade for which she is so admirably adapted. Captain Bell reports sighting a barque standing into the Bay of Islands, on the 22nd instant, supposed to be the Alice Cameron; also sighted the s.s. Auckland, one mile off the North Cape. The Charlotte Andrews, which left Sydney in company with the Kangaroo, only beat her down six hours.

The Yarra Yarra left Maryborough on the 26th, at 6.15 a.m., and crossed the bar at 1.45 p.m. the same day. She experienced light S.E. and easterly winds, and hot sultry weather, with a heavy easterly swell until off the Clarence Peak; from thence to the Brothers had strong southerly winds and cloudy weather, and a heavy sea, with moderate and light southerly winds the remainder of the passage to Sydney, arriving at the wharf on Sunday at 9 a.m. The schooner Raven would leave Maryborough for Sydney on Thursday last. The schooner Vixen, bound to Maryborough, was passed in Wide Bay. On Thursday, at 4 p.m., ten miles south of Double Island Point, fell in with and took on board a boat and boats crew belonging to the American whaling ship Hope. The boat was in charge of the third officer, who reported the ship as having been wrecked upon the Brampton Shoals, on the 17th October; they subsequently fell in with Captain Bennett and the crew of the brig Sporting Lass, of Sydney, which vessel had been wrecked near the same place. The crews of both vessels were safe, and left the neighbourhood of the wrecks in seven boats, with the intention of reaching the coast of Australia. The boat picked up by the Yarra was in company with the others until Friday night week, when they parted in a strong southerly gale. A steamer, bound north, was passed on Saturday at noon off Port Macquarie.

The A. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Wonga Wonga left Melbourne Thursday the 26th, at 1.15 p.m. Friday the 27th, 1.30 a.m., rounded Wilson's Promontory; at 6 p.m. the same day passed Gabo Island; Saturday, 28th, 7 a.m., off Jervis' Bay; experienced moderate southerly winds throughout passage and fine weather.

THE WRECK OF THE HOPE WHALER.—The third officer and a boat's crew of the above named vessel arrived by the steamship Yarra Yarra yesterday,—they were picked up ten miles S. of Double Island Point. The mate reports that the Hope, whaler, of New Bedford, went on shore on the Brampton Reef, on the 17th October, and became a total wreck. She had 400 barrels whale oil and 100 barrels cocoanut oil on board at the time; they left the wreck in the boats, and subsequently fell in with the crew of the brig Sporting Lass, Captain Bennett, who had also been wrecked in that vicinity; her crew were all in their boats, and kept company for the land until the 20th instant, when they parted during a heavy gale, and on the 26th instant fell in with the Yarra Yarra (s.), when they were received on board and treated with every kindness by Captain Knight. The remainder of the Hope's crew we learn have arrived safe at Brisbane, but the crew of the Sporting Lass are still missing.

The John Vanner was released from quarantine, and was towed up abreast of the Cove on Saturday.

The Esk, from Albany, Vancouver's Island, reports the Arno as having sailed on the 19th September, bound for Sydney.

The Kembla (s.), brings 47 bales wool, 75 hides, 8 bundles skins and sundries.

The Governor, from the South Sea Islands, reports the Martha as having left Ovalau on the 3rd instant for Sydney. The Cheetah arrived on the 4th from Tonga, and was to leave for Sydney on the 9th instant; the John Williams and Ocean were still at Tonga.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE SCREW STEAMER CITY OF HOBART.—With a very great deal of what is called "wishfulness," we have watched and examined the large repairs that have been executed on board the City of Hobart, by the A.S.N. Company, under the superintendence of Mr. M'Arthur. There is no praise of ours too great as regards the ship herself; and Captain Darby merits the same. She is a well-conducted, disciplined, and thoroughly efficient vessel. The repairs have been very extensive and managed under Mr. M'Arthur. The ship has been gutted out, and new boilers have been placed in her, also a new stern winch. There is very little alteration in our old friend the "City," as she is familiarly called; and she now seems as when we saw her first, ten years ago. The whole arrangements for passengers are excellent, and having a spar deck allows the lower deck to be turned into one continuous line of berths for fore cabin passengers. We hope to see the City of Hobart surpass all her former doings. She started on her trial trip on Saturday at 3.30 p.m., and steamed a considerable distance outside the Heads to the northward. The engines worked beautifully, and gave general satisfaction.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 27.—Queen of Perth, schooner, 84 tons, Garson, from Wellington.
November 28.—New Moon (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 27.—Rita, brig, Souter, for Auckland, with 270 tons coal.
November 28.—Queen (s.), Frances, for Melbourne, with 179 tons coal, and 678 bushels maize.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 27.—Otago, Atlantic, Nancy, Secret, Ensign, Scotia, Little Pet, and Notion.
November 28.—Prompt, from Sydney.

CLARENCE RIVER.

ARRIVAL.

November 18.—Sea Gull, from Brisbane.

The Storm King, from Brisbane, arrived at Richmond River on the 9th instant; and the Commerce, from Sydney, on the 11th.—*Clarence and Richmond River Examiner*, November 24.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 23.—Valiant, from Calcutta.
November 24.—Hebe, from Gefle; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.
November 25.—Madras, P. and O. C. S., Mary Agnes, from Sydney; Adelind Bourke, Prince Arthur, Atlantic, Golden Age, Triton, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

November 24.—Cyclone, for Brisbane; Adriatic, for Mauritius; Water Nymph, Omar Pasha, for London; Camilla, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

November 22.—Princess Alice, from Liverpool.
November 24.—Caroline, from Gottenburg; City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

November 23.—Summer Cloud, for Sydney.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

November 15.—H.M.S. Himalaya, from Melbourne; Kangaroo (s.), Charlotte Andrews, from Sydney.
November 17.—Helvellyn, from London.
November 18.—Margaret and Eliza, Harriet Armitage, Ellen, from Newcastle; Eliza, from Warrnambool.

DEPARTURES.

November 15.—Nightingale, for Adelaide.
November 18.—Alice Cameron, 347, Barron, for Sydney. Passengers—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Rothery, Mrs. Indian, Mrs. M'Innis, Mr. H. Roche, Mr. J. Carrol, Mr. and Mrs. Firth, Mr. and Mrs. Hassan, Mr. J. Hassan, Mr. M. Hassan. Cargo—15 hogsheads brandy, 1 box gold, 14 casks gin, 15 bales wool, 317 hides, 24 iron tanks, 4 cases gum, 165 kegs nails, 1 case.

The heavy gales which have frequented this port of late appear not to have been confined to our harbour only. Nearly every vessel that has arrived during the past week complains of having experienced nothing but gales of wind and boisterous weather throughout the passage. The Charlotte Andrews, whilst on her way from Sydney to Auckland, encountered a severe gale on the 14th instant, in latitude 35°6, longitude 165 E., and had a part of her bulwarks stove in, besides other damage. The brigantine Eliza, Captain Paul, from Warrnambool, had her jib-boom carried away on the 13th, and met with bad weather the whole of the passage. The three vessels from Newcastle which came into port yesterday all complain of the fearful succession of gales they have been visited by. The Harriet Armytage, Captain Stevens, lost no less than thirty head of cattle out of ninety-five shipped at Newcastle; and the Margaret and Eliza, Captain Smith, has fared even worse, having lost eighty-two out of a hundred and sixty. Several other vessels that have lately come into harbour have experienced the same kind of weather, and have received more or less damage.—*Daily Southern Cross*, November 19th.

RUSSELL.

ARRIVALS.

November 4.—Addison, of New Bedford, from the South Seas, with 600 barrels sperm, 360 barrels whale oil.

THE REPORT OF WHALERS.—Captain Pierce, of the New Bedford whaler Addison, reports having spoken the following vessels:—Prince Edward, Cook, Auckland, with 80 barrels sperm; Elizabeth, Winslow, New Bedford, with 160 barrels, since leaving this port; Sophia Thornton, Briggs, New Bedford, with 270 barrels sperm, since leaving this port; Rainbow, Nicholls, New Bedford, with 300 barrels sperm, this cruise; Adeline Gibbs, Davis, New Bedford, with 600 barrels sperm, all told; Draper, Parker, New Bedford, with 200 barrels sperm, 100 ditto whale, this cruise; Courser, Nye, New Bedford, 140 barrels, 40 ditto humpback, this cruise; Grecian, M'Grath, Hobart Town, nothing this cruise; Cape Horn, Pigeon, with 100 barrels sperm, all told; Minerva, Penniman, New Bedford, nothing this cruise.—*New Zealand Herald*, November 13.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 27.—Coorong, from Adelaide; Vortigern, from Otago; Moravian, from London; Arnold, from Bourbon.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

NOVEMBER 28, 9 A.M.

Tenterfield ...	S.W. Rain.
Armidale ...	W. Raining. Bar. 26·796. Ther. 61·
Tamworth ...	S.E. Fine.
Grafton ...	S.E. Fine.
Newcastle ...	S. Fine. Bar. 30·234. Bar. 65·
Mudgee ...	N.W. Cloudy.
Bathurst ...	N. Fine. Bar. 27·902. Ther. 64·
Forbes ...	S. Fine, and hot.
Young ...	Calm. Fine.
Goulburn ...	N.E. Cool, and cloudy. Bar. 28·000. Ther. 58·
Braidwood ...	S.E. Cloudy.
Yass ...	S. Cool.
Gundagai ...	W. Fine.
Wagga Wagga ...	S.E. Fine, and warm.
Deniliquin ...	S.W. Fine, and warm. Bar. 29·812. Ther. 66·
Kiandra ...	S.E. Fine, and warm.
Albury ...	Calm. Fine, rather cloudy. Bar. 29·641. Ther. 68·
Queenscliff ...	E.S.E. Very fine. Bar. 30·17. Ther. 60.
Cape Schank ...	S.S.E. Light. Very fine. Bar. 29·996. Ther. 58
Cape Otway ...	E.S.E. Very light. Fine, and clear. Bar. 29·99. Ther. 61·
Portland Bay ...	N.W. Fine, clear, warm. Bar. 30·30. Ther. 70·
South Head ...	S. Dull, and cloudy.
Sydney ...	S.S.W. Cloudy, and dull. Bar. 30·139. Ther. 6·10·
Wollongong ...	N. Fine.
Kiama ...	S.W. Fine.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—NOVEMBER 28.

2 quarter-casks wine, J. Powell
14 cases fruit, H. Griffiths and Co.
4 casks skins, J. Wiley
24 casks spirits, Colonial Sugar Company
9 bales wool, Mort and Co.
12 casks tallow, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
12 casks peas, S. A. Joseph
100 box bitters, A. Tange and Co.
10 bales wool, 1 bundle skins, Durham and Irwin.

DUTY PAID.

6 cases wine, Campbell and Co.
1 case perfumed spirits, Parrott Brothers
5 quarter-casks wine, Mollison and Black.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51.41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M., NOVEMBER 28TH, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of clouds.
Armidale..	26·796	61·	57·2	53·8	...	...	1·54	North	3	10
Newcastle	30·234	65·	68·5	62·	69·	56	10·	South	2	5
Bathurst...	27·902	64·	57·	55·	86	45·	...	North	1	4
Goulburn..	28·000	58·	54	48·	71·	41·	...	N.E.	3	6
Albury ...	29·641	68·	70·	63·	...	50	...	Calm	0	6
Deniliquin.	29·812	66·	61.	55·	73·	25·	...	S.W.	3	6

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

November 28.—Armidale, dull, raining; Newcastle, fine; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, cool, and cloudy; Albury, fine, rather cloudy; Deniliquin, fine, and warm.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
November 28.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon	S.E.	Ditto, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
November 29.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Fresh, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November, 1863.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
30	MONDAY	4 58	7 2	11 41	—

MOON.—Last Quarter, 3rd December 10h. 19m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

IN our journal a day or two ago was an account of the marriage of four young girls at New Caledonia. They had been brought from their native country under its protection, and their nuptials were honoured with peculiar marks of official interest and favour. The tone of exultation in which the whole affair is described shows how much importance was attached to this beginning of systematic colonization. We accept the augury and join in the good wishes of our French neighbours. We hope these marriages will be as fruitful of happiness and as grand an addition to the population as the editor of the New Caledonia *Moniteur* anticipates. The description carries back our colonists to early days, and reminds him of those paragraphs which glittered with metaphor in the small pages of our early newspapers. It was long believed in England, among certain classes, that the arrival of a shipload of damsels in the port of New Holland was a signal for the general movement of files of carriages to convey them to their temporary residence, and that they were received with the *eclat* due to the most valuable of all importations. We fear that, turning to the description of those arrivals, a far less flattering account would be true, and that in some cases young women of reputable character, and whose courage did honour to their good sense, were met with ribaldry and insult, and that the first emotion on their landing was expressed in indignation and tears. All this, however, has passed away, and we have ceased almost to understand the interest which was excited in New Caledonia by the arrival of four young women and their happy marriage.

The time was when the New Caledonian settlements of France excited some little discontent and apprehension. It has been our effort for many years past to recognise the inevitable law under which all nations are now placed, and the necessity there is that they should cultivate towards each other a spirit of friendship and good-will. The existence of French settlements in the Pacific will, we doubt not, give a new pledge of friendship rather than a cause of danger. Considering the enormous superiority which belongs to the colonies of England in numbers and in resources—the great start which they have obtained in the date of their establishment and the general spirit of colonisation which animates the Anglo-Saxon race—we cannot imagine any advance in the French settlements which would make them dangerous rivals of the British power, or place them in any other relations than those of friendship in peace and perhaps hostages in war. France, however, is a nation so magnificent in her internal resources, and possessing such a vast military power, that no country can afford to treat her with insolence or trifle with French interests. Strong in her European position, and increasingly powerful in her fleets, the arms of France can doubtless reach as far as her most distant possessions, and those arms always carry with them a shield. We can have no temptation in the interest of our own country to wish for any other than pacific relations with even the smallest dependency of the French Empire. On the other hand, it is not in the nature of Englishmen to submit to fear or to act upon its impulses. So long as our Government is faithful to its trust, and does not leave an unarmed and undisciplined population to meet the chances of war among nations who are daily trained to military science, the stamina of Englishmen will never permit them to dread in the slightest degree any of the vicissitudes which may befal their international relations. It is this self-reliance which will always be the most effectual check to that cowardly distrust of others, who would as little wish to do wrong as they would be willing to endure it.

The occasional intercourse with the French men-of-war who visit our ports has always tended to promote the esteem of both nations. The natural politeness of the French character has always conciliated strong public sympathy wherever there has been no cause of distrust and alienation. In this respect Englishmen may always derive advantage from intercourse with the outer world. The English spirit, though not aggressive and selfish, as represented by foreigners, is nevertheless somewhat reserved and distrustful, and it is by a wider inspection of mankind, and the recognition of those common sympathies and affections which dwell in the human breast, that the social life of nations is improved. Their alliances founded upon their merely material interests are raised above that level, and placed under the more attractive safeguard of their common sympathies and mutual appreciation.

We hope the French Government will see some purposes better to be answered by their Pacific colonies than to make them mere dens of thieves. The mischief which will result will be far more detrimental to the aboriginal inhabitants than to the people of these colonies. Distinctions of language are always a barrier to any diffusion of a French criminal population among the Australias; but it will not hinder the spread of base and worthless men among natives whose morals they will corrupt, and whose peace they will destroy. We hope that juster views of the best method of disposing of criminals and extending the influence of a great nation will prevent the French Government from falling into a mistake which we should have some reason indeed to regret, but small compared with that wrong, misery, and disgrace which would reflect their shadows upon the character of the French nation.

The mutual influence of the two nations will benefit both, and check the tyranny which the agents of France and England would inflict were they free from all surveillance and responsibility to the public opinion of Europe. We fear the history of colonization is little flattering in some of its aspects, but nothing is more likely to check outrage and prevent continued cruelty than the certainty that it will be heard of in the journals and be spoken of in the Senate of every civilized people. In their vigilant, but not unfriendly, oversight of each other, the colonies of France and England may assist, correct, and stimulate each other.

THE publication of the British tariff ought to convince those of our protectionist orators who have been pertinaciously asserting that it is still a highly protectionist one, that they have been talking without their book. It is quite untrue, as has been frequently asserted, that the adoption of the British tariff would satisfy the protectionist demand as raised in this colony, for it includes scarcely an item that has been lately clamoured for. In past days the tariff was undoubtedly protective, but one industry after another has been exposed to the competition of the world, and only a comparatively few traces of the original policy remain. There are some such traces: for instance, worked timber pays twice the duty of hewn timber, manufactured tobacco pays three times the duty of unmanufactured tobacco, the less refined sugars pay more duty than the more refined, and there is a duty on gold and silver plate. There is a duty of a shilling a quarter on cereals, and a corresponding duty of fourpence halfpenny a hundredweight on flour; but this is all that is left of protection to the farmer, and it is not much more than a registration fee. Small as the duty is, however, it brings in a considerable revenue, in consequence of the enormous importation. Foreign ships have to pay a shilling a ton register when purchased on English account, but this is no appreciable protection to the English shipbuilder, as a thousand ton ship would only pay a tax of fifty pounds.

Yet it has been frequently asserted of late that the mother country still protects its manufacturers, and that the colonist producer would be quite contented to have as against the Brititish producer the same degree of protection that the British producer has against the foreigner. We should be glad if those who repeat the statement would point out what protection remains to the great departments of British industry. Where is the protection to the cotton weaver, the cloth weaver, the silk weaver, the lace weaver, the bootmaker, the saddler, the coachmaker, the watchmaker, the potter, the glassmaker, the candlemaker, the cabinetmaker, the tailor, the machine maker, the worker in metals, &c., &c.? There is absolutely none. In what way, then, would the British tariff answer the purpose of our local protectionists, who ask that stiff duties should be placed on every article that can be produced in the colony?

It may, perhaps, place the operation of the British tariff in a clearer light if we reprint the Customs revenue for 1801, classified under the principal heads.

Cocoa		£14,903
Coffee—British		405,860
	Foreign	36,393
Corn—Wheat		348,348
	Barley	70,301
	Oats	93,780
	Peas	20,147
	Beans	28,214
	Maize	155,331
	Flour	116,898
	Other grain and meal	4,604
Fruits—Currants		219,491
	Figs	28,060
	Raisins	99,177
Hops		99,720
Pepper and spices		100,106
Spirits—Rum		1,755,129
	Brandy	823,513
	Geneva	52,615
Sugar, unrefined—		
	British America	2,236,430
	Mauritius	1,025,024
	East Indies	372,813
	Foreign	2,296,277
Refined, British		828
	Foreign	223,542
Molasses, British		54,168
	Foreign	105,343
Tea		5,521,320
Timber—Rough—		
	British	30,597
	Foreign	34,272
Worked—		
	British	84,640
	Foreign	87,235
Firewood		5,916
Lathwood		3,654
Tobacco, stemmed		2,896,922
	Unstemmed	2,564,173
	Manufactured, and snuff	142,197
Wine		1,218,642
Other articles		169,289
Arrears		891
Total		£23,657,513
Deduct drawbacks, allowances, &c.		210,987
Net produce		£23,446,526

A glance at this table will show that the British Customs revenue is raised, not upon articles that are produced in the country, but on articles that are not, and cannot be so produced. The money is drawn not from a vast number of miscellaneous articles, the local producers of which are all protected by the tax, but from a few articles of extensive consumption. In fact, five articles furnish nearly the whole of the revenue. Take the following:—

Sugar	£6,414,415
Tea	5,521,320
Tobacco	5,504,032
Spirits	2,641,257
Wine	1,218,642
Total	£21,299,666

If all the other items were abolished, the revenue would not lose three millions.

But this (protective?) tariff would not suit our protectionists. Of what benefit would it be to our tailors, our shoemakers, our soap boilers, our carriage makers, our saddlers, our ironworkers, our cloth weavers, &c., who have been so lustily calling out for an imitation of British policy and protection to their trades. Whatever other arguments we may hear in future, we hope we shall not be told that the British tariff is a protectionist one. It used to be so, but British legislators have grown wiser, and it remains so no longer; and the vast increase of trade that has followed the adoption of a liberal commercial policy is the best proof of its wisdom. The indirect and unexpected benefits of free trade have been very great. New industries have been called into existence, and old ones have been expanded and improved, while articles of manufacture have been cheapened to the consumer. And no trade that has lost its protection has been ruined by that loss, although those who had vested rights in those trades were quite as energetic in maintaining that continued protection was necessary to the preservation of their trades, as our protectionists are in maintaining that protection is necessary to the establishment of trades.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

PICTON.

Saturday, 3 p.m.

IT is reported here that the navvies in No. 3 contract have determined to strike if the contractors, Messrs. Larkin and Wakeford, do not allow them a sub-pay. Sub-inspector Malbon, from Berrima, is at present at the Rocky Waterhole, to watch their proceedings.

BRISBANE.

Saturday, 3 p.m.

The boats containing the crew of the Sporting Lass have arrived here all safe and well. One boat belonging to the Hope is still missing, and great fears are entertained for its safety.

SAILED.—Urara (s.), for Sydney.

Sunday.

The missing boat has been picked up by the steamer Yarra Yarra.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

Business closes very steadily; prices mostly firm. Wheat in good enquiry; colonial oats wanted.

ARRIVED.—Arnold, from Bourbon, awaiting orders from Sydney; Wild Flower, from Leith.

Monday will be observed as a holiday by the banks.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Saturday 7 p.m.

Ship Arnold, from Bourbon, with 600 tons sugar, is ordered to Sydney, by buyers' agent.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday, 4 p.m.

It having been represented to the New Zealand Government that this Government have a number of Enfield rifles to dispose of, an application has been made from New Zealand for 500, if they can be spared.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court in Banco will not sit this day. The cause of "Scott v. Hanson" will be proceeded with.

MR. CHARLES KEAN.—On Saturday evening Mr. Kean, accompanied by his niece, Miss Chapman, visited the Prince of Wales Opera House. When his presence in the theatre became known to the audience, he was cheered again and again from all parts of the house. Mr. Kean, who occupied the Vice-regal box, bowed his acknowledgments. When leaving the theatre on the conclusion of the opera, a large number of persons assembled round the carriage, and again cheered him.

MILITARY AID TO NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. W. Forster, on Friday, laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly the following despatch:—"Governor Sir George Grey to Governor Sir John Young, Bart, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. Government House, Auckland, 8th October, 1863. Sir,—I beg, upon my own behalf, and that of my responsible advisers, to tender my cordial thanks for the very valuable aid which you have been the means of rendering to this colony at the present difficult crisis of its affairs; and to assure you that no unnecessary delay in the return of troops to New South Wales shall take place when the rebellion in New Zealand shall have been brought to a close, or if any exigency should arise in New South Wales which might call for their earlier return to that colony. I have, &c., G. GREY."

MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.—In the Legislative Assembly on Friday, the following despatch was laid upon the table by the Hon. Colonial Secretary:—"Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir John Young, Bart. (No 69.) Downing-street, 15th September, 1863. Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th June last, No. 51, reporting that the 11th of that month had been set apart for the commemoration of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and forwarding various addresses to the Queen and to their Royal Highnesses. The addresses to the Queen have been laid before her Majesty, by whom they were most graciously received; and I am to assure you that it has been highly gratifying to the Queen to find how generally the inhabitants of New South Wales availed themselves of this occasion for displaying their loyalty and attachment to the Throne. The addresses to the Prince and Princess have been forwarded to their Royal Highnesses. I have, &c., NEWCASTLE."

BRISBANE WARD.—A numerously attended meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. Alderman Speer was held on Saturday evening, at the White Hart Inn, King-street, for the purpose of taking steps towards securing the re-election of that gentleman, Mr. Alderman Hurley in the chair. The chairman expatiated on the zeal displayed by Mr. Speer in the Municipal Council, not only in behalf of Brisbane Ward, but of the city generally, and of his gentlemanlike conduct, which had gained him the approbation of the whole Council. Mr. Speer was present, but the electors having had ocular demonstration of his zeal in their behalf in carrying out the improvements of the Ward, deemed it unnecessary that he should address them. It was then moved by Mr. Thomas M'Caffrey, seconded by Mr. Reuben Thomas, and carried unanimously, "That Mr. Speer still retain the confidence of the citizens of Brisbane Ward, who hereby pledge themselves to use every legitimate means to secure his re-election." A committee was then formed, and after the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned till Monday evening, for the purpose of making final arrangements.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Saturday afternoon last, a rifle match took place between nineteen members of the Balmain Rifles and a similar number of No. 4 Company Sydney Battalion. The ranges fired at were 300, 500, and 600—five shots per man at each range. Balmain were victorious by 46 points. The weather was all that could be desired, and at the conclusion each party complimented the other on the harmony and good feeling which had prevailed throughout the match. The following is the score, viz.:—

BALMAIN COMPANY.		NO. 4 COMPANY S.B.V.R.	
Captain Jaques ...	32	Captain Still ...	15
Sergeant Thomas ...	17	Lieutenant Campbell ...	26
Spence ...	27	Corporal Golden ...	21
Edgill ...	16	Browne ...	20
Corporal Killeen ...	24	Davidson ...	17
Longfield ...	27	Private G. W. Graham ...	34
Mansfield ...	30	Heaney ...	24
Harris ...	28	Ormesby ...	24
Private Andrews ...	9	Yorke ...	18
Keep ...	32	Payten ...	13
King ...	26	Chillcott ...	32
Martin ...	19	Freeman ...	24
M'Donald ...	31	Golden ...	16
Phillips ...	26	Graham ...	18
Stack ...	32	Vaughan ...	30
Tinley ...	29	Rice ...	20
Woolnough ...	27	Gordon ...	27
Wolverton ...	30	Davies ...	33
		Crummer ...	13
Total Balmain ...	490		
No. 4 ...	444	Total ...	444
Balmain winning by ...	46		

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Ritchie v. Price, proposal; Ryan v. M'Guigan, proposal; Turner v. Wright, report; Berry v. Moses, taxation; Rattray v. Blanchard and others, adjourned exceptions to answer; Ritchie v. Price, advertisement for sale.

FIRE IN PARRAMATTA-STREET.—At about half-past four o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in a dwelling-house, No. 69, Parramatta-street. The house contains four rooms, is built of brick, and roofed with shingles. The fire appears to have originated in one of the upper rooms in front, the ceiling of which is burned in two places. A detached place at the back was also on fire. The fire engine of the volunteers, stationed at the Haymarket, was taken to the fire, which was extinguished before much damage had been done. The premises were occupied and owned by Mary Havenden, and were insured in the Sydney Fire Insurance Office for £750. An inquest will be held respecting the occurrence to-morrow.

CORONER'S COURT.—On Saturday the City Coroner held an inquiry, at his office, respecting the death of Patrick Erwin, junior, which occurred on Friday. Deceased was twenty-six years of age, and lived in Greek-street, Glebe. The coroner found that death had resulted from natural causes.—The City Coroner also began an inquest at the Cricketers' Arms, Elizabeth-street, concerning the death of an illegitimate infant four months old. Three or four witnesses were examined, and the investigation was adjourned till to-day, to admit of a *post mortem* examination of the body being made.—A child named Henry Vaughan, whose parents live in Waterloo street, Chippendale, died suddenly yesterday morning. An inquest will be held to-day.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PORTLAND HEAD.—A social meeting to commemorate the re-opening of Ebenezer Church, was held on Wednesday evening, the 25th instant. There was a large attendance of persons from the neighbourhood, who formed quite a cavalcade with their horses and chariots. The tea was served in the church-yard in the shade of the church, and a banner with the letters "union" upon it waved over the spot. After tea the company filled the church to overflowing. The Rev. George Macfie, minister of the district, presided, and after a Psalm was sung, called upon the Rev. Dr. Steel, of Sydney, to offer prayer. The chairman then explained the object of the meeting, and added a few historical reminiscences of the church and his labours. Among these he mentioned that he was the oldest Presbyterian preacher in the colony, having been licensed to preach in 1817, and that the church in which they were assembled was the first where the Lord's Supper was celebrated in the Presbyterian form in Australia. The Rev. James Cameron, M.A., of Richmond, then addressed the meeting, and spoke of the Union now on the eve of accomplishment. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Steel, the Rev. David Moore, of Windsor, and others. The meeting was dismissed about half-past nine.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICES.—In the Legislative Assembly, on Friday, 27th November, Mr. Garrett asked the Colonial Treasurer,—Whether it is the intention of the Government to extend the advantages of the Post Office Money Order System to the following localities in the District of Monaro, viz.—Adaminney, Kiandra, and Bobundra; the two first of which have been recommended by the Post Office Money Order Superintendent? The answer given by Mr. Eagar was in the following words: In answer to the hon. member's question, I beg to say—that Adaminney and Kiandra having been recommended by the Money Order Superintendent as suitable localities for the establishment of Post Office Money Order Offices—they will be immediately gazetted. I have, as yet, had no recommendation from the Superintendent in favour of Bobundra.

DENISON WARD.—Mr. Broomfield addressed a numerously attended meeting of the ratepayers of Denison Ward, at the Lighthouse Hotel, Sussex-street, on Saturday evening last, when, after the candidate's address, a motion affirming Mr. Broomfield's fitness to represent the ward in the council, was unanimously adopted.

MR. BIRCH'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Birch, who a few weeks since presented to the public of Sydney a very popular entertainment entitled "A Holiday Trip," will this evening give, at the Temperance Hall, an entertainment of a somewhat similar character, under the title of "Masks and Faces."

DEATH OF JUDGE CALLAGHAN.—The public will hear with deep regret that the serious accident which Mr. Judge Callaghan met with in Braidwood last week, and which was reported in our columns, terminated fatally on Saturday. The deceased gentleman, who was in his fiftieth year, held for many years the office of Crown Prosecutor in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and upon the establishment, five years since, of the District Courts, was appointed Judge for the Southern district. The able manner in which he discharged his official duties gained for him general esteem. Mrs. Callaghan, who is the daughter of Mr. Justice Milford, was with her husband at the time of his death, having left for Braidwood on hearing of his accident. The remains of the deceased gentleman will be interred at Braidwood this morning.

CATTLE AND SHEEP SALE.—Mr. W. Fullager sold at his Yards, on Thursday last, 211 head of cattle at the following prices:—1 pen, at £6 19s. each; 1 pen, at £5 2s. each; 1 pen, at £5 4s. each; 20 head, £4 10s. each; 15 head, £4 3s each; 12 head, £4 3s. each; 12 head, £4 each; 12 head, £4 4s. each; 15 head, £4 10s. each; 12 head, £4 4s. each; 13 head, £4 6s. each; 9 head, £4 each; 12 head, £4 5s. each; 12 head, £3 11s. each; 12 head, £3 17s. each; 12 head, £3 6s. each; 15 head cows, £3 13s. each; 15 head ditto, £4 4s. each; 1 bullock, £12; and 800 sheep, at 14s. each.

The *Singleton Daily Times* of Saturday says:—The thunderstorm on Thursday night has caused a most agreeable change in the temperature, besides having brought us a plentiful supply of rain. For twenty-four hours it has scarcely ceased raining five minutes at a time, and the moisture must have penetrated the soil to the depth of three or four inches. The potato crop will most probably be a very heavy one this year, and the maize could not look better than it does at present. It is not at all unlikely that we may have a rise in the river.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.—After several weeks' warm, dry, and dusty weather, a desirable change has set in. Since Tuesday the appearance of the clouds and other signs readable by the weatherwise promised rain, and on Thursday night the promise was fulfilled by a drizzling shower. During the greater part of yesterday there was a fall of thin, penetrating rain, which doubtless was very acceptable to the farmers and others interested in agricultural or horticultural pursuits. Its effects will also be beneficially felt by the orchards in the district.—Saturday's *Maitland Mercury*.

MAITLAND TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. KEIGHTLEY.—The *Mercury* of Saturday says:—Yesterday we were shown the testimonial plate which has been subscribed for by the ladies of Maitland for presentation to Mrs. Keightley. It consists of an elegant and handsomely chased tea service, made of the best silver. On a shield upon the teapot the following inscription is beautifully engraved:—"Presented to Mrs. Keightley, by the ladies of Maitland (through Mrs. Mullen), as an appreciation of her heroic conduct in defence of her husband against the bushrangers at Rockley, on Saturday, 24th of October, 1863." The testimonial is enclosed in a box made of the yaccawood—a wood indigenous to the colony, and celebrated for the closeness and beauty of its grain.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY IN THE DOMAIN.—A drunken man was yesterday morning assaulted and robbed by two rascals in the Domain. It is said that the inebriate had a little while before been entertaining the fellows at a public-house, and that their cupidity having been excited by the display of the man's money they decoyed their victim into the Domain, where, it is reported, they garotted and plundered him. It is understood that the supposed culprits were afterwards apprehended by the police.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.—The *Herald* of 24th instant says:—The "settling" meeting consequent upon the late Melbourne Turf Club races was held at the Albion Hotel last night. There was a large attendance, but the result was not in all cases so satisfactory as it might have been. It may interest some who did not attend the "settling" to know that the stewards declared that only two horses were placed for the Melbourne Cup, the rider of the Rose of Denmark having neglected to weigh after the event.

MUNICIPALITY OF PADDINGTON.—A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m. Present—the chairman, and councillors Artlett, Gleadall, Heilmrich, Lynch, M'Coy, and Smith. Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. Subsequent correspondence read. The committee of works brought up a progress report. The treasurer brought up a report "that, pursuant to authority, he had issued a cheque for £33 on account of day labour since the meeting on the 10th instant." Report received. The clerk reported that as collector of rates he was in receipt of £21 15s. 6d., making total for current half year £310 5s. 6d. Motion made by councillor Smith, seconded and affirmed, "That an advance of £17 11s. 9d. be made to contractor Princeville on account of kerb and gutter laid on the west side of M'Garvie-street." The committee appointed on the 20th October respecting a site for council chambers brought up a report, "That they had selected a piece of ground on the old South Head Road between Young-street and Brodie-street, the property of Mr. James Cowlishaw; that it possesses a frontage of 46 feet, and a depth varying from 138 to 137 feet; that the land has been placed in the hands of Mr. Bowden, auctioneer, for sale; and that the price is £5 per foot. (Plan submitted.)" Report received. Motion made by councillor Smith, seconded and affirmed, "That the 36th standing order of this council be suspended in respect to the present report." Motion made by councillor Smith, and seconded, "That the report now brought up from the committee respecting a site for chambers be adopted, and that the committee be authorised to offer a sum not exceeding £225 for the land therein referred to." Amendment moved by councillor Lynch, seconded, and negatived, "That the report be adopted, and that the committee be authorised to offer a sum not exceeding £200 for the said land." Original motion affirmed. Motion made by councillor Artlett, pursuant to notice, seconded and affirmed, "That there now be a call of the whole council to take into consideration the desirability of rescinding the motion carried by this council on the 5th March, 1863, constituting the whole council a committee of works." The council called accordingly—every member thereof answering to his name, except councillors Moore and Steel. Motion made by councillor Artlett, pursuant to notice, and seconded, "That the motion carried by this council on the 5th March, 1863, constituting the whole council a committee of works be, and the same is hereby rescinded." Ruled by the chairman to be irregular, as contrary to the 3rd standing order. Motion of councillor Artlett, appointing a new committee of works for the remainder of the year, lapsed. Order of the day:—Motion made by councillor Humphery, chairman, seconded, and affirmed, "That tenders be called for paving and guttering the east side of Elizabeth-street, from Underwood to Paddington-street, say 180 yards, according to the usual specification." Notices of motion given for next meeting—1. By councillor M'Coy: Discharging three men monthly, and employing other three. 2. By councillor Gleadall: Requesting Mr. Rowe, architect, to attend the committee of works, in reference to new [illegible] chambers. The council rose.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

[CONCLUDED.]

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The second letter of your correspondent "Δ," inserted in your number of Saturday, the 14th, has overtaken me far on my road to Queensland. As he therein replies, or seems to reply, to several of the arguments which I urged against the scheme whereof he is so strong an advocate, I shall be compelled in my turn to notice the weak points in his reasoning. In doing so, however, I shall as far as possible deal with him, not as "my antagonist," but as a fellow-searcher after truth, though looking for it in a different direction.

I must, however, before venturing on the merits of the question, enter my protest against his concluding paragraph, which is a sort of epigram based on two false assumptions: the one that I have admitted—which I never did—that *our representation* "must be worse ere it can be better;" the other, that the authority of wise men and deep thinkers preponderates in favour of his scheme. As to the first point, so far am I from the belief which "Δ" ascribes to me, that I am prepared to argue against his proposal from actual as well as probable improvement in our representation without recourse to it. It is our social and commercial state which, I think, is not yet at its worst. Nearly all the late elections (with the solitary exception of the last for Orange) have given us members of a class superior to the original members of Mr. Robertson's House. Perhaps the educated classes are making their influence more felt—perhaps, as I suggested in my last, the prizes for mere stump-orators are less tempting than they were. I would hope, too, that experience has opened the eyes of some who a few years since were the ready tools of demagogues. Any way, there is an improvement, which I should fear to interrupt by a mere speculative change. And when urged (on grounds which it is strange "Δ" "cannot see") that the present time is ill-suited for the discussion of his plan, my meaning was that the demands for social and administrative reforms were so various and so pressing that we had not time for the dangerous luxury of theoretical legislation; even were its character more hopeful than that of a fresh lure for needy agitators. Surely, this is not "allowing the house to fall about our ears," but setting to work at repairing the building instead of grubbing blindly about the foundations.

As to the question of authority, as I have not a political library at my elbow, I must dismiss it very briefly. The general *consensus* of modern statesmen and politicians is dead against the payment of members. It has scarce found a dozen advocates in the British Parliament during the present century, save among the Chartists and the extreme Radical school—in short among the very class who are the bane of Australia. To cite Plowden at the present day merely implies that all our great modern lawyers oppose the scheme. John Stuart Mill is substantively against it. As to the "Rationale of Political Representation," I do not deny the ability of its author; but I would merely observe that there is no theory, however dangerous, which has not found a few able advocates in the closet; and further, that there is little moral scruple felt in recommending speculative changes which we feel sure will not be carried out. How many men in the House of Commons would vote for the ballot if there were any chance of its becoming law?

But, in truth, English authorities—however much I might wish to insist on their collective weight in my favour—are but imperfectly applicable to Australian Parliaments. We must look at the scheme in its relation to persons and things here. And first let me notice a most amusing attempt on the part of "Δ" to shift the *onus probandi* from his own shoulders to mine. I object to paying, say £22,000 per annum "on spec." He replies, that "the objection on the score of expense is of no value unless it were shown at the same time that the advantages anticipated (by himself and by that illustrious body of senators who voted in the Assembly for an annuity to themselves) are an illusion. Surely, if he calls on the colony to pay £22,000 a year, it is his business to show, and that pretty clearly, that there is a high probability of great advantages being realised by the outlay. Without an actual trial, I can only show fears against his hopes—bad consequences likely to ensue along with or instead of those happy ones promised by "Δ." It is for him to make out a case. And the importance of the argument from expense lies in this, that the cost of the scheme is at all events a certainty, while its results are unknown quantities.

When I speak of *the* scheme, I should observe, however, that "Δ" has now shifted his ground, or at least placed his proposal on a new footing. At first he proposed to pay members from no specific fund—presumably, therefore, from the general revenue—that they might have *no other serious occupation*. Now his proposal is to pay them only for their time, and out of an "electoral fund," previously unheard of. As to the first of these changes, he is quite right to abandon an untenable position. The objection to the payment for time—at least in New South Wales,—as opposed to a simple annuity, is that it would offer a direct premium for that fluency of irrelevant speech which is already so heavy a grievance. We have seen what the Harpurs, the Redmans, and the Dalgleishes can do even when spouting bunkum gratis: but what limits would there be to the deluge of parliamentary nonsense if honorable members were to be paid for every night they could waste? Ten pauper patriots by talking and resting alternately might prolong the session through the year. Let me recommend "Δ" to make the *cloture* part of his scheme in its next phase. As to the "electoral fund," I frankly admit it to be an improvement—not because its existence would make the payment of members wise, but because such a restriction on manhood suffrage, working (as I admit it probably would) by "cutting off the most worthless class of voters," would greatly purify our representative system. But if the creation of such a fund is to be a condition precedent to the paying of members, surely it would be more logical to provide the fund first, and not to unite in opposition to the scheme the *proletariat* of our towns on the one hand, and the many wealthy and educated opponents of a paid Parliament on the other. "First catch your hare," quoth Mrs. Glasse. It will be time enough to appropriate the electoral fund when we have raised it.

I am glad "Δ" does not wish for a paid Upper House. But here, again, he has to encounter grave practical difficulties. He must greatly change our present Assembly, ere there will be a hope of carrying a measure such as I am sure he would desire for securing an elective Upper House more dignified and more independent than the Legislative Chambers. And thus, if on the one hand the Senate were, in effect, but a duplicate of the Assembly, its members might claim an equal right to be paid; if, on the other hand, it were of superior materials and unpaid, I cannot see, as I before said, how the most suggestive comparisons could be avoided.

I must now notice a logical slip on the part of "Δ," which goes very nearly to the root of the whole question. We are agreed as to the qualities which generally ensure popularity with our democratic constituencies, and as to the sort of services which they expect from their delegates—flattery, to wit, and a devotion to their caprices, and dishonest activity in securing to them more than their fair share of the public plunder. I ask, how the payment of members will remedy this evil, and "Δ" replies, that when men pay for a service they are more careful to see it well performed! Of course they are; and hence when such constituencies have a pension as well as a seat to bestow, they will be more anxious to get men who will do thoroughly such work as (*ex concesso*) they expect of them. That is, till our masses get wiser, the payment of members will only give them a stronger motive for seeking out the "most desartless" to do their bidding. I do not despair of seeing them grow wiser—more alive to their own true interests; I believe that in some degree they are already becoming so—but till a great change has taken place, trusting them with the seat, *plus* the salary, will only increase their powers for mischief; and when it has taken place, we shall hear no more of the payment of members. I do not say that a "marvellous" case may not now and then occur, when it will be worth the while of an important constituency to make an allowance to a particular individual, rarely gifted and in a singular position; but I do say that such cases are exceptions, and ought to be very rare ones in a community like ours. We have seen two paid members already; I will not affront "Δ" by asking his opinion of their merits, but I must remind him that on his own showing they ought to have been the very reverse of what they were.

Your correspondent utterly fails to meet my argument, that his scheme would furnish an additional inducement to a Ministry for unconstitutional interference with elections. Apart from a previous engagement (which I believe even a dishonest member would generally keep) surely a corrupt Minister might easily say to the man returned by his influence, "Stand by me, or I throw you over at the next election." And this threat would have double weight, when the member could not well do without his salary. Besides, a seat as well as an office might surely in that case be used to reward a hungry adherent.

I must here take my leave of a subject to which distance of time and place will forbid my recurring. If I have not gone through the whole of your able correspondent's letter, it is because much of it consists of propositions in which I fully agree, but which seem to me to have at best but a remote and hypothetical bearing on the scheme in question. I am heartily with him in his desire to purge the electoral lists, though my discontent with the existing constituencies disinclines me to increase their powers. I long to increase the number of men of leisure and pecuniary independence in the House, though I cannot see how the ordeal of candidateship would be rendered less humiliating when it involved a petition for a small annuity. I rejoice with "Δ" in the recent symptoms of improvement in our representation, and hope to see his vigorous pen employed in fostering every indication of returning good sense, rather than in leading the public to seek political regeneration from a speculative, costly, and most hazardous experiment. There is plenty of safe work to be done by writers of your correspondent's calibre—plenty of manifest evils to be grappled with—plenty of unquestionable reforms to be wrought out. He is made for better things than to furnish a new theme for agitation—a fresh stimulus to cupidity.

Φ

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY.

BANCO COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.

JONES V. GORMAN.

This case, which was at hearing on Wednesday and Thursday, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday.

Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Darley appeared for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

It was an action for goods sold and delivered, for money lent, and for money received by the defendant to the use of the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed two sums; one for £259, due upon a general store account, and one for £57, due for goods which the plaintiff alleged the defendant undertook to sell for him, but for which he had not accounted. The defendant disputed the various items in the store account, and alleged that a partnership existed between the plaintiff and the defendant with respect to a certain station (in fact the Primary Judge had decided there was such partnership), and that the goods were furnished for partnership purposes; and as to the other matter, the defendant alleged that he had undertaken to dispose of the goods, and that the plaintiff's son had been employed for that purpose. The jury found for the defendant upon both issues.

IN EQUITY.

VYSE V. HEGGARTY.

The following judgment was given by the Primary Judge herein on the 25th instant.

A motion has been made in this case for a receiver and injunction to restrain the defendant from intermeddling with the effects of a partnership between the plaintiff and defendant.

The suit is instituted for the dissolution of that partnership. In 1861 the plaintiff and defendant agreed to purchase 320 acres of land near Albury from Government by way of free selection. They were to pay for it equally between them; the expenses up to the getting in the first crop were to be borne by the plaintiff, a moiety of which was to be repaid by the defendant. After the first crop was got in each was to contribute equally to the expenses, and the defendant was to give the labour of himself and family to the cultivation of the land, the plaintiff finding horses, drays, and agricultural implements. The cultivation of the land was to be carried on for five years, each to receive an equal share of the profits, and the partnership was to continue for that time.

The land was bought, each party paying £40, and as there was no particular arrangement as to paying for the remainder of the purchase-money, the parties probably did not contemplate paying more money for the land. They acted up to the agreement till the defendant brought an accusation against the plaintiff of a highly criminal nature, but not connected with the partnership transactions. Hence has arisen a very serious quarrel between the plaintiff and defendant, which will, as it appears to me, render it impossible that the partnership can be carried on with advantage to either party. The defendant has refused to give accounts till the first crop shall be got in, and the plaintiff refuses to advance any more money, and threatens to take forcible possession of the land, and has removed horses and implements from the farm. He also took possession of one of the horses furnished by him for the defendant, whilst the defendant was riding it, whereupon the plaintiff was bound over to keep the peace towards the defendant and his family. The plaintiff also holds the receipt for the money paid to the Government, and the account books relating to the land, and refuses to allow the defendant access to them; and he has brought an action in the District Court at Albury to recover one of the farm horses from the defendant.

Under these circumstances it is quite clear that the partnership business cannot be carried on between the parties with advantage to either party, and many recent cases show that when the parties are so circumstanced, a decree for a dissolution will be made; and that if a dissolution would be decreed at the hearing, a receiver and injunction would be granted on motion before the hearing. At the same time, it appears that the Court will not interfere for the plaintiff, the defendant opposing a dissolution, if the acts rendering a dissolution proper are all done by the plaintiff, and the defendant is clear of all blame. It may be injudicious for a defendant to object under such circumstances, but the Court would not lend its assistance to a wrong doer against an innocent defendant. The only matter which can be laid to the charge of the defendant in this case is that he has refused to give an account of his expenditure to the plaintiff till after the first crop is got in, and I do not know that he is bound to do so, provided he allows the plaintiff full access to the accounts kept by him.

I therefore am of opinion that there is no ground shown for this application, as it would only be granted if the defendant were in fault. It would be granted, I do not doubt, if such were the case, though the plaintiff would himself also be in fault, but here I can see no fault in the defendant.

It is also to be considered that if a receiver were appointed, he would have to act as manager, get in the crop now in the ground, and otherwise act as farmer without any money, stock, or implements of husbandry, which the plaintiff now refuses to supply. Under such circumstances, I do not see how an officer of the Court could act even if appointed.

On the whole, I must refuse this motion, and with costs, as I do not see that the defendant is to blame in these transactions.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE undermentioned estates were surrendered:—

James William Pike, of Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, writing clerk. Liabilities, £16 7s. 2d. Assets, £15. Deficit, £1 7s. 2d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Michael Sheedy, the elder, of Yarrotumla, lately a farmer, out of business. Liabilities, £100 4s. 9d. Assets, £5 5s. Deficit, £94 19s. 9d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, December 1.—William Carnell, Richard Stack, James Farlow, first, 10. Isaac Moss, special for proof of debts. *At Maitland*: George M. Robertson, third. *At Wollongong*: James M'Guinness, adjourned single.

Wednesday, 2.—Arundel Everett, Eli Starkie, William Hayles, M'Mullen and Co., third. Peter J. Kilminster, Thomas G. Sawkins, second. Thomas Howarth, adjourned single. *At Wollongong*: Edward Barber, single.

Thursday, 3.—John Manly, William Woods, James Bentley, single, 10. Walter M'Gill, first, 10. John Gray, adjourned second, for examination. *At Tumut*: Edmund Freeman, Robert Crouch, third.

Friday, 4.—Joseph Kerrison, James Farlow, second. James Madden, Duncan Cameron, Spencer Ashlin, single. Denis P. Keogh, first. *At Maitland*: William G. Brown, John Scanlon, Charles Robinson, single.

Tuesday, 8.—*At Maitland*: Walter M'Gill, second.

Wednesday, 9.—James Keppie, third. William Love, single. John Jones, Meillon and son, first. *At Yass*: William Carnal, second. *At Bathurst*: Richard Stack, second.

Friday, 11.—John Gray, third. William Murphy, Henry Ellis, Charles Brown, first. John Jones, second. *At Albury*: Thomas Thompson single. *At Armidale*: William Nell, single.

Monday 14.—Robert Eagles, special for examination. *At Armidale*: Edward Doolan, single.

Wednesday, 16.—Joseph Kerrison, Henry Machen, John F. Molony, Peter J. Kilminster, Thomas G. Sawkins, James Farlow, third.

Thursday 17.—*At Yass*: William Carnell, third. *At Tumut*: William Murphy, second. *At Bathurst*: Henry Ellis, Richard Stack, second.

Friday 18.—Charles Brown, Meillon and Son, second. George Beadle, single. *At Maitland*: William Coleman, single.

Monday 21.—*At Wagga Wagga*: William Lakeman, single.

Tuesday 22.—*At Maitland*: Walter M'Gill, second.

Wednesday 23.—William G. Ducat, single. John Jones, third. *At Albury*: Denis P. Keogh, second.

Wednesday 30.—Denis P. Keogh, Charles Brown, Meillon and Son, third.

Thursday 31.—*At Tumut*: William Murphy, third. *At Bathurst*: Henry Ellis, third.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, December 1.—Thomas Baker, Samuel Tomlinson, Ellis Priest, George Titterton, Morris Levey, Patrick Ryan, Martin Guest, George Frost.

Tuesday, 8.—James Godbelt, Samuel Piper, Andrew Mason, David Frith Aitcheson, Francis Vickery, Charles St. Julian, Edward Cook.

Tuesday, 15.—Dugald M'Isaac, William Mackey, Charles Hopgood, Robert Alexander Christie, Luke Salkeld, William Collins, Henry A. Davis.

Tuesday, 22.—Bernard Kilpatrick, Patrick Ahearn, Henry Wolfe, Joseph Machen, William Caruthers, Thomas Harrington Line, Robert Mackay Campbell.

Tuesday, 29.—Robert Gregor M'Gregor, Michael Carroll, Joseph Martindale, John Ward, James James. William Nixon, Thomas Hardy, Emill Charade, Isaac Aaron, Samuel Clough, William John Smith, Robert Muriel, James Porter, John Young, Rickard Mullen M'Girr.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. R. S. Ross and M. M. Cohen.

Eleven prisoners were brought before the Court, four of whom were discharged, and five were remanded.

William M'Intosh was charged by constable Bremner with stealing in a dwelling, and produced a gold watch and chain found by him at Benson's pawn office. David Green, seaman, deposed that on Friday last week a portmanteau, containing besides wearing apparel, a gold watch and chain, his property, was stolen from his lodging in Harrington-street; the watch and chain produced are his, and are worth £16; prisoner lodged in the same house, but he did not suspect him of being a thief. William Scott, assistant to John Benson, pawnbroker, deposed that yesterday afternoon the prisoner pledged with him the watch and chain produced for £6; he said the property was his own. Prisoner offered no defence. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Sarah Jane Dalton was summarily convicted of having stolen a cloak, the property of Mary Armstrong, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned three days.

THE POOR-BOX.—Received, nil; relieved two persons.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, November 30th: Messrs. Oatley, M. M. Cohen, and R. S. Ross; Tuesday, December 1st: Messrs. Ronald, Lyons, Hogg, and Day; Wednesday, 2nd: Messrs. Caldwell, Chapman, and Armitage; Thursday, 3rd: Messrs. Speer, Smithers, Levey, and Birrell; Friday, 4th: Messrs. Williams, Asher, and Cullen; Saturday, 5th: Mr. Burdekin.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. E. J. C. North, and Mr. T. C. Breillat.

Ellen Kinchela, charged with being drunk in Macquarie-place last night, was discharged. Henry Smith, charged on suspicion of stealing a bead mat and knife, was admonished and discharged.

Jim, a South Sea Islander, charged with deserting the American ship Alabama, was sentenced to seven days' hard labour in gaol.

Maria Louisa Hilton, charged with stealing a number of articles of wearing apparel, the property of Philip Dwyer, was remanded for further evidence until Tuesday next. Bail allowed.

Bridget Kyle, charged with stealing two shirts, the property of a man named Charley, was discharged.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—A temporary extension of the license of George Coleson, of the Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market Wharf, to the flagship at the Balmain Regatta, to be held on the 30th instant, and a bagatelle license to James Paton, of the Old White Swan, Lower George-street, were granted.

ROSTER.—Monday, November 30th, holiday, St. Andrew's Day; Tuesday, December 1st, Mr. M. Asher, Mr. E. W. Cameron, and Mr. F. Lord; Wednesday, 2nd, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. J. Joubert, and Mr. J. T. Neale; Thursday, 3rd, Mr. T. Cullen, Mr. J. Oatley, and Mr. S. H. Pearce; Friday, 4th, Mr. H. Armitage, Mr. H. C. Burnell, and Mr. W. Chapman; Saturday, 5th, Mr. W. Church.

TERM PAPER FOR FOURTH TERM.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

CASES FOR JUDGMENT.—Harrison and others v. Isbester and others; Smart v. Tawell; Lord v. Lee; Campbell v. Dent; Munce v. Davis; Pitt and another v. Coberoft.

MOTIONS FOR RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.—M'Culloch v. Beauchamp; Bennett v. Flood; Richards v. Whitford.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Tully and another v. Dibbs and another, Holmes v. Robinson, Millis v. Dowell, Anderson and another v. Boylson, Morehead and another v. Beck and another, Brown v. Whyte, Kelly and others v. Besson, Dwyer v. O'Neill, Hedge v. Ebert, Dines v. Wolfe, Attorney-General v. Robinson.

DEMURRERS AND SPECIAL CASES.—Waterson v. Barclay, Waterson v. Barclay, Pierce v. Bruce, Lane and another v. Taylor, Morris v. Bank of New South Wales, Buist and another v. Chalk, the Mayor and others of Sydney v. Toogood, Reynolds v. Ferrier, Nixon v. the Trustees of the Savings' Bank, Price v. Bentley and another, Mate v. Kidd, New v. M'Master, Kelly v. Bradridge and another, the Queen v. Montgomery.

BONDED STOCKS.

Week ending Friday, 27th November, 1863.

DESCRIPTION.		Stock on hand 20th November.	Received into Stock.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 27th November.
Rum—West India...	gals.	170,258	13,356	5,124	145	178,345
East India	......	17	...	...	...	17
Foreign	......	4,318	...	...	...	4,318
All other Spirits	......	22,247	...	344	4	21,899
Brandy	......	314,720	6,062	3,569	940	316,273
Geneva	......	328,788	...	3,221	197	325,370
Whisky	......	62,150	2,197	958	63	63,326
Liqueurs	......	8,591	106	66	177	8,456
Gin	......	22,100	541	251	9	22,381
Wine	......	288,250	1,119	3,429	1,617	284,323
Tobacco—	lbs.					
Manufactured	......	403,047	1,531	7,253	7,468	389,857
Leaf	......	33,199	...	3,753	...	29,446
Cigars	......	11,856	8,875	336	712	19,683
Snuff	......	779	...	...	...	779

Sugar.—Stock on hand 20th November, 4758 tons 0 cwt. 0 qr. 3 lbs.; received into stock, 428 tons 11 cwt.; delivered for home consumption, 97 tons; delivered for exportation, 7 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs.—*325 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 6lbs.; stock on hand 27th November, 4756 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs.

Coffee.—Stock on hand 20th November, 65 tons 17 cwt. 0 qrs. 27 lbs.; received into stock, 26 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs.; delivered for home consumption, 3 tons 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.; stock on hand 28th November, 88 tons 8 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs.

Tea.—Stock on hand 20th November, 734,389 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 52,640 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 4278 lbs.; stock on hand 27th November, 677,463 lbs.

Chicory.—Stock on hand 20th November, 54,403 lbs.; received into stock, nil.; delivered for home consumption, 2464 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 1120 lbs.; stock on hand 27th November, 50,819 lbs.

Opium.—Stock on hand 20th November, 1591 lbs.; received into stock, 524 lbs.; delivered for home consumption, 231 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 155 lbs.; stock on hand 20th November, 1729 lbs.

* The above quantity of sugar was issued to the Inspector of Distilleries for refining purposes.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

As Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are to appear at the Prince of Wales Theatre on Wednesday evening next, the following biography, condensed from the *European Times*, will prove interesting to our readers, giving as it does a very complete history, not only of their professional career, but of many circumstances connected with the high position they held in English society:—

Educated at Eton among the aristocracy of the land, many of whom still delight to speak of him as one of the chief ornaments of the college, Charles Kean was encouraged to indulge in various dreams of future greatness. His mother hoped that he would be a luminary of the Church—his father designed him for the navy; he himself was anxious to earn laurels by a career of military glory. No one ever thought of him in connection with the stage.

It is needless to dwell on the foibles of the late Mr. Edmund Kean. Like many men endowed with lofty genius, he lacked the household virtue, prudence; and the material means which had nourished the hopes of the young Etonian were suddenly withdrawn. Edmund Kean had received more money than any actor since Garrick, in the same time, and his son Charles had every right to believe that whatever path to future eminence he selected, he would tread it, not as an humble aspirant, but as the heir to a considerable fortune. It was decreed otherwise. In the midst of his promising career at Eton he was suddenly summoned to London, where he learned that he must rely on his own resources.

Without going into unnecessary details, we may here observe that the change in Charles Kean's prospects was partly owing to his own high sense of duty. He was offered a cadetship in India, which might have been the beginning of a life of glory, but the acceptance of the offer would have necessitated a separation from his mother, who was completely bedridden, and had no one but him to rely upon. Ambition and filial duty called him in opposite directions; he obeyed the holier voice, and chose the theatrical profession—not from inclination, but because it best enabled him to perform the offices of a devoted son.

The position of Charles Kean and his mother in those dark days is so interesting, that we may quote the testimony of an eye-witness of their early struggles to the deep sympathy that existed between them:—

"Edmund Kean was blessed with a simple-minded devoted wife, whom he, unhappily, never appreciated. She was for ever sorrowing over and forgiving his irregularities, and for ever instilling into their young son principles of honour, justice, and truth, in the endeavour to protect him hereafter from those vices which eventually ruined the father. The soil was good, and the seed she showed grew fast and strong, and amply she was repaid for her Christian motherly care. I knew them when they were poor and nearly friendless, and when she had no comfort in life but him. Her health was broken by domestic misfortunes—she was almost a cripple, and in constant bodily suffering. He was the light of her life, her food, her joy, her all; and her helpless state was to him a sort of balance to his youth. His devotion to her made him a thoughtful boy, and filled his heart with honest ambition. She was a true Irishwoman, in the most pleasing sense of the term. Her heart was open as the day, and she was liberal to a fault. All her ideas were large, and these her son imbibed. If genius is hereditary, we may suppose that Charles Kean took his genius from his father; but the high tone of his mind, his strict sense of justice, his truth and nobility of soul, all spring from his mother."

We may pass over the career of Mr. Charles Kean in London and the provinces as a juvenile actor. One affecting incident may, however, be mentioned, namely, a meeting with his father in Scotland, and their appearance together, at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, as *Brutus* and his son *Titus*, in Howard Payne's tragedy. The last time (and the only time in London) that they acted together was at Covent Garden, in the tragedy of "Othello," when *The Moor* was played by Edmund Kean, *Iago* by his son Charles, and *Desdemona* by Miss Ellen Tree, now Mrs. Charles Kean. At the end of the celebrated "Farewell" speech, in the third act, Edmund Kean's strength failed; he was borne almost lifeless from the stage, and died a few weeks afterwards.

The first period of Mr. Charles Kean's professional trip is terminated by a visit to America, where he remained three years, sending home to his mother liberal remittances which were rendered doubly welcome to her by the knowledge that it was the unmistakable evidence of the advance he was making in his profession that enabled him to do so.

On his return to the English capital, he was engaged at Covent Garden. A career that would have satisfied one who was less conscious of his high mission was now clear before him; but he retired into the provinces, resolved not to set his foot again on a London stage, till he could make his own terms.

An amusing story (the authenticity of which may be relied on) is told in connection with this resolution. Shortly after the termination of the Covent Garden season young Kean accidentally met Mr. Dunn, the treasurer of Drury-lane Theatre, who told him that in all probability he could obtain an engagement at that house, with a salary of £15 per week. "No," was the reply; "I will never again set my foot on a London stage, until I command £50 per night." "Then," answered Mr. Dunn, shaking him vehemently by the hand, "Good by, my dear boy; for I shall never see you act again in London."

In the great towns of the sister kingdom and in the provinces his genius was speedily acknowledged. At Edinburgh alone, where he played *Hamlet* for twelve nights, he gained £1200 in four weeks; and at Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Brighton, Plymouth, Exeter, &c., he successively became an object of universal admiration. Waterford, it should be observed, was the place of his birth, and the Irish were especially prominent in doing honour to their young countryman. At the city of Waterford a public dinner was given to him, and he was presented with a silver claret jug, worth £100.

At the end of 1837 the summit of his ambition was at length attained. The manager of Drury-lane Theatre offered him an engagement of twenty nights, at £50 per night, and Mr. Dunn, the prophet of evil, was the very man to pay it. On the 8th January, 1838, he appeared in his great character of *Hamlet*. To this point the history has been one of struggles and aspirations; henceforth we have only to chronicle an uninterrupted series of victories.

The 8th of January, 1838, was a day destined long to hold a place in the theatrical calendar. The *Hamlet* of Mr. Charles Kean, played before a crowded and expectant audience, proved triumphantly successful, and the great tragedian might rest assured that henceforward the public would be in his grasp. The *Times* newspaper of that day pronounced the representation to be "an elegant and intellectual performance."

"Charles Kean's *Hamlet*" is a performance which now every English gentleman is supposed to have seen, as a matter of course, and the reappearance of that great actor in that prominent character is always regarded in London as a sort of theatrical festival.

Hamlet was followed by *Richard*; *Richard* by *Sir Giles Overreach*. The engagement for twenty nights was extended to forty-three, and in its course upwards of £13,000 was received by the manager. A public dinner, which was given in the saloon of the theatre, under the presidency of the Earl of Carlisle, and at which an elegant vase, worth £200 was presented to Mr. Charles Kean, was the supplementary honour to this great triumph.

There is a curious fact related by Alfred Bunn in his History of the Stage, that the receipts during Mr. Charles Kean's engagement at Drury-lane, in the winter of 1838, after making allowance for the differences of prices, were, within a fraction, equal to those received in 1814, for the same number of nights, when his gifted father first appeared at the same theatre.

It was on the 29th of January, 1842, that the marriage of Mr. Charles Kean and Miss Ellen Tree took place at Dublin, where the accomplished pair had just completed an engagement. Of all the steps in the great tragedian's life this was the wisest and the most fortunate. Miss Ellen Tree was at the head of her profession both in tragedy and high comedy; she had frequently been associated with him in his career to eminence, and was one of the performers in "Othello" on that memorable night when the elder Kean may almost be said to have died on the stage. In the last year at the Haymarket, prior to the Dublin engagement, she had played *Juliet* to Charles Kean's *Romeo* for more than twenty successive nights. Something like a destiny seemed to promote the union of Charles Kean and Ellen Tree, and if such were the case, this destiny certainly was most beneficent. Of the invaluable aid that Mrs. Kean has afforded her husband, as the leading actress in most of his plays, and as his chief assistant in the arduous management of the Princess' Theatre all London is aware. More than that, the domestic happiness of this gifted couple is known to the best circles throughout the United Kingdom, and the social position of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean is as universally recognised as their pre-eminence in the highest class of drama.

An engagement at the Haymarket in the summer of 1842, an engagement at Drury-lane in the following winter, a provincial tour, and a visit to America, brings us to the middle of 1847, when the second act of our drama may be said to close, leaving Charles Kean a husband and a father.

When in January, 1848, they reappeared at the Haymarket, after an absence from London of four years, they found a public ready to receive them with acclamation. The first piece they appeared in was Mr. Lovell's play, the "Wife's Secret," which drew crowded houses for no less than thirty-six nights.

In December, 1848, commenced an important epoch in the history of the stage. Ever since the accession of her present Majesty to the throne the English theatres have been greatly patronised by Royalty; but this was not the case during the interval that separates the present reign from that of George III. Both George IV. and William IV. were advanced in years when they assumed the diadem, and were neither of them expected to be present at any public amusement.

Queen Victoria not only paid Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean the extraordinary compliment of being present at their benefit on the 3rd of July, 1848, when the "Wife's Secret" was played for the thirty-seventh time, but she appointed him her director of the private theatrical performances at Windsor Castle. Such a marked sanction of theatrical art by Royalty had not been known for many years, and there is no doubt that the Windsor performances were of incalculable use in banishing the prejudice which had long been entertained against the theatrical profession, in spite of the many illustrious names with which it was associated.

At the conclusion of the first season of the Windsor theatricals, her Majesty honoured Mr. Charles Kean with a personal interview, and afterwards presented him with a diamond ring. For ten years he held this high and honourable office—for ten years did he reap a harvest of golden opinions among the good and great whom the Windsor festivities attracted to the Home of Royalty.

The mother of Mr. Charles Kean is too interesting a personage in his biography for her death to be passed over without record. During the latter period of her life she had resided at Keydell, a pleasant retreat in Hampshire, which Mr. Kean had purchased shortly after his marriage, as a place of occasional retirement from the toils and troubles of his vocation. She died in March, 1849, and as he always thought of her while living, so did he honour her when life was no more. A handsome tomb in the churchyard of Catherington, near Keydell, records her last resting place.

The importance of the event we are now about to record, and which opens another act in our biographical drama, can scarcely be appreciated by anyone who is not exactly acquainted with the state of the London stage in 1850. The two large theatres patented for the encouragement of dramatic literature and art had for many years been constantly perverted from the high uses for which they had been erected, and their exclusive privileges had been virtually cancelled. Covent Garden, the home of the Kembles, was, as it is now, an Italian Opera House; Drury Lane, the home of Garrick and Edmund Kean, was sometimes an opera, sometimes a playhouse, sometimes an equestrian circus—as chance directed. The small theatre in the Haymarket, though occasionally used for the performance of tragedy, is essentially a house for prose comedy. Thus, in 1850, there was literally no edifice devoted to the performance of the poetical drama, save in a remote suburb ignored by the fashionable classes. In becoming a manager, Mr. Charles Kean had really to do the work of a colonist. He was in the land of Shakspere, in the country which boasts of its dramatic literature, but in the capital of which the drama was not. Had he consulted no interest but his own, Mr. Charles Kean might have let things remain just as they were, satisfied that all the managers of the United Kingdom would gladly throw open their doors at the approach of the great tragedian, and that, granting the duration of health and strength, he might go on fulfilling star engagements to his life's end, and thus realise a princely fortune without responsibility or care.

The notion that the stage is a mere source of frivolous amusement never crossed the mind of Charles Kean, industriously as it is promulgated, not only by the enemies of the theatre, but by the great body of modern dramatists. To use the Duke of Newcastle's words, spoken at the great "Kean banquet" of 1859, he is "one whose zeal in his profession, amounting almost to enthusiasm, has led him to prove that the theatre may be made not merely the vehicle for frivolous amusement, or, what is worse, for dissipation, but that it may be erected into a gigantic instrument of education for the instruction of the young and for the edification as well as amusement of those of maturer age."

During one of his visits to America, and in the course of an engagement at the Haymarket, he had already shown a great desire to become a reformer of costume and other details of stage representation; but it was not until he had a theatre of his own that he could prove himself to be, in the words of the Duke's speech, "one of the greatest archæologists of the day, making the stage not only a vehicle for dramatic poetry, but a school of history."

The period of Mr. Kean's management of the Princess's Theatre commenced towards the end of 1850. The first plays produced were "Hamlet" and "Twelfth Night;" but not until early in 1852 began that series of "revivals," the fame of which has been spread over the whole civilised world. From this time every season was marked by the revival of some great play, which riveted the attention of every class in London, and attracted visitors from the remotest provinces of England, and even from the Continent.

A writer in the *Art Journal*, the principal periodical of its class, thus speaks in reference to one of the great "revivals," and to Mr. Kean's honest declaration that "accuracy, not show, had been his object." This is true to an extent that not one man of the thousands who crowded his theatre can entirely appreciate. Many of the hundreds would have been as well satisfied to have seen real armour of one fashion as of another. It is Mr. Kean's merit to despise no minutiæ which can give vitality to his scene; and the antiquary who would go simply to judge his work by his own branch of study would feel that each portion of the appointments of the drama had been correctly cared for.

Mr. Charles Kean, however, had far too artistic a mind to confound the importance of the principal figures and the accessories in a work of art. It was as an actor that he had acquired the means which enabled him to become an archæological instructor, and the genius proper to his original vocation was always in the foreground. Nay, it is worthy of remark that "Louis XI.," the piece which was brought out with less decoration than any placed on the above list, was at once hailed as a theatrical miracle, on account of his acting alone, and still remains one of the most attractive works associated with his name. Had he been less ardent in the diffusion of knowledge, had he been content to rely only on the histrionic talent of himself and his wife, using only such accessories as were consistent with the most rigid spirit of economy, there is no doubt that his management of the Princess's Theatre would have been a much more profitable speculation than was actually the case, for no receipts, however large, could more than slightly exceed his princely expenditure. Since their retirement from the management of the Princess' Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean have stood alone in their histrionic grandeur, without the aid of a highly finished background; and the great plays, quietly acted, draw multitudes wherever they go. "Hamlet," "Othello," "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice," "Louis XI.," "Much Ado about Nothing," "The Wife's Secret," and "The Gamester," played at any house in the United Kingdom, are sure to attract crowds when "the Keans" play the principal characters.

We have spoken of Mr. Kean as a master of his art—the actor who, in the midst of his popularity and in the meridian of his powers, has been thought worthy of those honours that are usually reserved to decorate the close of a brilliant career. Eton availed herself of his retirement from the arduous post of manager to manifest her appreciation of his genius, and her admiration of his spotless life, by the most sumptuous banquet that was ever given in honour of an actor. Who that witnessed it can ever forget that scene, where upwards of 600 gentlemen, including Cabinet ministers, privy councillors, and the representatives of our two great seats of learning, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, presided over by the Duke of Newcastle, assembled in St. James's Hall, to do honour to Charles Kean! Eton, aided by the public, presented to Mr. Kean that magnificent piece, or rather sundry pieces of plate, fashioned in the highest style of art, valued at 2000 guineas, which were amongst the most conspicuous objects of the late International Exhibition. These were memorials of which the highest in the realm, who had won eminence in the councils or laurels in the field, might well be proud. To Mr. Kean they must be most honourable and dear, when he is assured that they are some acknowledgment of his great deserts and of the high esteem in which he is held by his countrymen.

All great men, however high their vocation, must consult, in some degree, the spirit of the age into which they are born. While the Princess's Theatre was essentially devoted to the representation of the works of the national poet—in one long season (1856-7) of 290 nights, not less than 242 were consecrated to Shakespeare—Mr. Charles Kean perceived that the public occasionally required recreation of a lighter kind, and he produced a few works of the melodramatic order, such as "The Corsican Brothers," "Pauline," "Faust and Marguerita," and "The Courier of Lyons." Even when he produced pieces of the least elevating class, Mr. Charles Kean was at pains not to vitiate, but to refine.

The "Corsican Brothers," with Mr. Kean as the mysterious twins, was the very best of theatrical ghost stories. Through Mr. Kean's fine acting, and the perfect manner in which the drama was put upon the stage, it achieved the extraordinary run of nearly three hundred nights.

In summing up all that has been done for the stage by Mr. Charles Kean, during his management of the Princess's Theatre, we may refer to the speech of his illustrious schoolfellow, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered at the great Kean Banquet in 1859. "I can render witness to Mr. Kean," said Mr. Gladstone, "as being a public benefactor. If anything could add to my individual satisfaction in rendering that witness, it would be the circumstance that I am politically connected by representation, and have for years been connected, with one of the great seats of learning and education in England. I see in our time one of those who here asserted the social brotherhood that exists between all true and genuine instruments of human cultivation. He has said truly that in the drama the greatest powers of the human mind have been exhibited. This most influential instrument, which has sometimes grovelled in the mire, and which has rarely been appreciated to the extent of its capacity, Mr. Kean has devoted almost immeasurable labour to raising up to its due and natural elevation. This is the service that he has conferred upon the age."

The silver service to which we have already referred, was presented in St. James' Hall, March, 1863, at a public meeting, presided over by Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The centre-piece bears the following inscription:—

TO CHARLES JOHN KEAN, F.S.A.,
By many fellow Etonians, together with numerous
Friends and Admirers among the Public,
As a Tribute to the Genius of a Great Actor,
And in recognition of his unremitting efforts to improve
the tone and elevate the character of
the British Stage.
MARCH 22ND, 1863.

While Mr. Charles Kean was on the high road towards the attainment of honours that had never before been awarded to any member of his profession, he did not forget the dictates of humanity. His early training and early struggles had opened his heart to charity, and when his days of prosperity arrived he did not forget that he had once been poor. In the autumn of 1852 the husband of Mrs. Kean's youngest sister died, leaving his widow with eleven children utterly unprovided for. Stand forth, ye orphans, and lift your voices high in gratitude to him who took upon himself the duties of a father—to him who educated, cherished, and supported you, and gave to the world as bright an example of Christian feeling!

The reasons for Mr. Kean's retirement from management were briefly expressed by himself when, on the 29th August, 1859, he took leave of the London public in his managerial character:—

"I need not deny," he said, "that I have had no gains, in a commercial sense. More restricted notions and a more parsimonious outlay might, perhaps, have led to a very different result; but I could not be induced by such considerations to check my desire to do what I considered right, and what would, in my opinion, advance the best interest of my profession. Whatever loss I have sustained is amply compensated by the praise you have bestowed upon my efforts. Mind and body require rest after such active exercise for nine years, and it could not be a matter of surprise if I sank under a continuance of the combined duties of actor and manager of a theatre where every thing has grown into such gigantic proportions. Indeed, I should long since have succumbed had I not been sustained and seconded by the indomitable energy and devoted affection of my wife. You have only seen her in the fulfilment of her professional pursuits, and are therefore unable to estimate the value of her assistance and counsel. She was ever by my side in the hour of need, ready to revive my drooping spirits, and to stimulate me to fresh exertions."

Though relieved from the responsibility and toils of management, Mr. and Mrs. Kean have rested but little. Constantly fulfilling provincial engagements, which have compelled them to visit nearly all the great towns in the Three Kingdoms, and paying at least once a year a visit to London, where they are always expected with eagerness and welcomed with delight. Thus they continue their useful toils, while everybody marvels at their never-failing energy and vigour. While they remained at the Princess's Theatre, during the season of last year, they played "Henry VIII." for no less than eighty nights, without interruption. In the olden time this dramatic "history" was not one of the most attractive of Shakespeare's works; but the characters of the Cardinal and the Queen are so well adapted to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, that the piece is now as universally popular as "Hamlet" or "Othello."

The farewell engagement at the Princess's this year, occupying the first half of May, was the cause of an immense excitement. The feeling with which this was generally regarded cannot better be expressed than in the words of that most particular and intellectual of journals, the *Saturday Review*:—

"When our great tragedian simply retired to the provinces, he did not altogether slip out of sight. We always heard how he was going on, and his return to London for a few weeks always seemed to be an event within the range of possibility. But when Mr. Charles Kean is at Melbourne or Sydney, when a waste of waters separates him from the British Islands, the drawbridge is raised with a vengeance, and the chains that keep it up are secured with the strongest staples. Nothing will be left to remind the public of the higher uses for which a theatre can be employed. Prose dramas of the light kind, whether serious or comic, will alone be presented. Plays will be looked upon as amusements with which the intellect has little or nothing to do—that is to say, if they are fortunate, for it is possible they may not be considered amusing at all. And this is the state of things that could not have been contemplated sixty years ago. The colonists who seem to have that practical veneration for Shakespeare which is proper to vigorous youth, and which is so palpably distinct from the studious literary veneration so prevalent in the old country, seem hitherto to have bestowed the most liberal patronage on the histrionic interpreters of the great poet. But as yet they have rather nurtured unknown talent into celebrity than paid a tribute to acknowledged worth. In fact, they have not seen an actor to whom the voice of the London public would assign the highest rank in his profession. If the theatrical history of Australia is ever written, the epoch-making event will be the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Kean."

CRICKET.

THE first elevens of the Newtown and Albert Clubs, on Saturday, played a match in the Domain with the following result:—

ALBERT CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

Thompson, c. Toogood, b. Jones	14
Adams, c. Day, b. Kemp	9
J. Rowley, run out	10
Gilbert, run out (substitute)	10
Lawrence, not out	34
Belcher, c. Larkins, b. Toogood	3
Gorman, b. Jones...	12
Darcey, c. Galvin, b. Larkins	14
Docker, c. Toogood, b. Larkins	3
Black, c. Jones, b. Larkins	0
Morris, b. Jones	1
Byes, &c.	10
Total	120

NEWTOWN CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Kemp, run out	4	c. b. Gilbert	1
S. Jones, c. Belcher, b. Thompson	6	c. Lawrence, b. Gilbert	0
Crane, c. Lawrence, b. Thompson	3	c. Belcher, b. Gilbert ...	4
Larkins, b. Gilbert	23	st. Black, b. Lawrence	1
Galvin, c. Docker, b. Thompson	0	c. Gorman, b. Gilbert...	0
Clarkson, c. Lawrence, b. Thompson...	2	l. b. w., b. Lawrence...	0
Smidmore, b. Thompson ...	1	st. Black, b. Gilbert...	0
Harber, c. Gorman, b. Lawrence	16		
W. Jones, b. Lawrence ...	1		
Toogood, b. Lawrence ...	0	not out	6
Day, not out...	2	b. Gilbert	7
Wide	1	Byes, &c.	0
Total	59	Total	19

At the close of the evening the Newtown players, who followed their innings, found their score so far behind that of their opponents that they gave up the match.

The undermentioned are the names of the two elevens of the Albert and National Clubs who play in the Domain to-day. The match to commence at ten o'clock sharp:—

ALBERT.	NATIONAL.
Mr. S. H. Belcher	Mr. J. Boak
R. Black	J. Crampton
G. Curtis	J. Clarke
D. D'Arcy	E. Gregory
E. B. Docker	T. Lewis
G. Gilbert	O. Lewis
G. Gormon	W. Linsley
S. Jones	G. Moore
C Lawrence	J. Moore
J. Morris	H. Newcombe
N. Thompson	A. Park

In the evening the players are to be entertained at a social meeting at Tattersall's.

The last item of intercolonial intelligence is that, on Saturday, a telegram was received by the secretary of the Albert Club, from the secretary of the Melbourne Club, proposing that, as the Intercolonial Match had fallen through, a match should take place (at Melbourne, it is presumed) on Boxing Day, between eleven of the Albert and eleven of the Melbourne Club. Of course the proposition has not yet received consideration.

Match played at Glenmore Ground, between the Orwell and Australian Cricket Clubs. Annexed are the scores:—

ORWELL.

FIRST INNINGS		SECOND INNINGS.	
Garrick, c. Tompson, b. Sullivan	8	Oatley, b. Sullivan ...	3
Newcombe, l.b.w., b. Shepherd	2	Walford, c. and b. Tompson	1
Durie, c. and b. Sullivan ...	14	Garrick, c. Murray, b. Saddler	5
Cowlishaw, run out, b. Sullivan	9	Vivian, c. Mulhall, b. Sullivan	0
Vivian, c. Fort, b. Sullivan ...	3	Iredale, hit on wicket	0
Walford, C. Murray, b. Tompson	0	Newcombe, c. b. Sullivan	2
Gordon, c. Sullivan, b. Tompson	3	Cowlishaw, b. Sullivan	3
Iredale, c. Swodlin, b. Sullivan	6	Gordon, b. Saddler ...	0
Neale, v. Sullivan	0	Neale, not out ...	1
Oatley, c. Kettle, b. Tompson...	0	Penfold, c. Swodlin, b. Sullivan	1
Penfold, not out	0	Durie, b. Sullivan ...	0
Byes, 4; wides, 5	9	Byes, 2; wides, 1 ...	3
	54		19

AUSTRALIAN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Sullivan, b. Gordon	0	Crabb, c. Newcombe, b. Gordon	7
Flynn, b. Gordon	0	Tompson, not out ...	10
Mulhall, l. b. w., b. Gordon ...	4	Saddler, not out ...	10
Crabb, th. Newcomb, st. Durie	2		
Tompson, c. Garrick, b. Gordon	0		
Murray, b. Gordon	2		
Saddler, B. Durie	5		
Shepherd, b. Gordon	3		
Swadling, not out	0		
Fort, b. Durie	2		
Byes 14, wides 3, leg byes 2...	19		

Being one day's match, stumps were drawn at half-past six, decided by first innings.

A match was played at Woollahra ground, Double Bay, on Saturday last, between Second Eleven of Orwell Cricket Club v. First Eleven of Woollahra. The following is the score.

WOOLLAHRA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Johnston, c. Lawrence, b. Kellick	2	c. Nicholl, b. Brown ...	1
E. Knox, c. and b. Brown ...	6	b. Kellick	1
Goring, b. Brown	1	hit wicket	0
Wrench, b. Kellick	3	c. L. Iredale, b. Brown ...	0
Armitage, b. Brown	3	b. Brown	1
G. Knox, run out	2	c. Brown, b. Kellick ...	2
J. Thompson, b. Brown ...	2	b. Brown	0
Howe, c. Fisher, b. Brown ...	6	b. Kellick	0
W. Thompson, b. Kellick ...	1	Not out	0
Watkins, not out	0	b. Kellick	[illegible]
E. Chapman, b. Brown ...	0	b. Brown	1
Byes 3, l. byes 1, wides 1 ...	5	Byes 1, wides 2 ...	3
Total	31		9

ORWELL.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
L. Iredale, b. Howe	1		
Fisher, c. and b. Howe ...	6	c. Watkins, b. Howe ...	3
Scarr, b. Howe	4		
Kellick, run out	0	not out	5
S. Neale, c. by Watkins, b. Armitage	2	not out	10
E. Brown, l. b. w., b. Howe	0		
Howe, c. by Armitage, b. Howe	0		
Lawrence, hit wicket ...	0		
T. Iredale, b. Armitage ...	0		
T. Nicholl, not out	2	c. Watkins, b. Howe ...	1
Pegus, b. Howe	0		
Byes 5, l. b. 1, wides 2 ...	8	byes 1, wides 1 ...	2
Total	23	Total	21

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Pullager's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. TINDALL.—At Mr. John Pullager's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, Lobour Bazaar, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Engravings, Paintings, and Sundries.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1478128

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 27th November, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Escort Station, Higgins, Western Road. Escort Station, Boree, Western Road. Excavation, Wollongong.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 1st Dec.
Railway Stores, for 1864. Toll Houses at Sandy Creek and Highland Home, on the 1st District Great Northern Road. Clearing Trees, Hunter River.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 8th Dec.
Steam Tug for Newcastle Dredge. Tank, &c., Gaol, Armidale. Repairs, Court house, Liverpool. Additions to Watch-house, Ryde. Fencing on Contract No. 3, Great Southern Railway. Road, Stuckey's Flats, near Gundagai. Fencing on Contracts Nos. 1 and 2 on the Great Western Railway.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 15th December.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 20th November, 1863.

TO EXCAVATORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS. —Notice is hereby given that rubbish may be deposited at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay, in the rear of the new wharf.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13th November, 1863.

PAYMENT OF RENT OF RUNS.—Holders of runs in the second class settled and unsettled districts are reminded that, by the 26th clause of the regulations under the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," the rents for the year 1864, of all runs, except those for which formal leases under the Great Seal have been issued, appointing the 30th September as the rent day, must be paid on or before the 31st December of this year.

Lists, showing the names of runs and the amount of rent due on each, will be examined and checked, if deposited in this office for that purpose, not later than the 1st proximo.

875 GEOFFREY EAGAR.

Department of Lands and Works,
Brisbane, Queensland, 19th November, 1863.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—TENDERS will be received at this office, up to noon on the 31st of JANUARY, 1864, for the construction of the first section, comprising twenty miles (from Ipswich to the Little Liverpool Range) of the Southern and Western Railway.

The plans and specifications for the above work may be seen on and after the 1st January next, at the temporary offices of the Engineer-in-Chief of Railways, North Ipswich.

The works will comprise fencing and clearing, and the necessary earth and rock cutting and embankments, bridging, culverts, drains, forming, &c.; as also the ballasting and laying of the permanent way for a 3 feet 6 inch gauge single line of railway.

A. MACALISTER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 26th October, 1863.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINES.—TENDERS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 8th of December next, from persons desirous of contracting for the supply of all materials, except wire, insulating pins, insulators, and for all workmanship necessary, except stretching wire, for the erection of the undermentioned lines of telegraph, according to the terms, general conditions, and specifications appended hereto.

(1.) From Rockhampton to Cawmboon, following the existing line of road, passing through Rannes, Banana, and Westwood, a distance of one hundred and fifty (150) miles, more or less. The contract to be completed, and the works handed over to the Government, within six (6) months from the notification of the acceptance of the tender.

(2.) From Maryborough to Gayndah, following the existing line of road, a distance of ninety (90) miles, more or less. The contract to be completed, and the works handed over to the Government, within six (6) months from the notification of the acceptance of the tender.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Payment will be made to the extent of seventy-five per cent., on the value of the work certified for, by the officer appointed to inspect the same, to have been completed at the end of every second month, and the total balance will be paid when the entire contract shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the Government.

Should the contractor fail to proceed in the execution of, or to complete the work in the manner, and at the rate of progress required by the Government, it shall be in the power of the Government, by a notice in the Queensland GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, to terminate the contract so far as relates to the work remaining to be done, and to enforce the penalties for non-fulfilment of the contract.

Attached to each Tender there must be a memorandum, signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract within the time stipulated, in the event of the Tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Brisbane, within ten days from the notification of the acceptance of the tender, a bond to her Majesty, for securing such performance, in a sum equal to twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of Tender.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SPECIFICATION.

Posts to be heavy straight saplings of the best description of hardwood, with the bark removed, not less than nine (9) inches in diameter at the butt, and five (5) inches in diameter at the top, unless by special permission of the inspecting officer, and twenty (20) feet in length; to be carefully and thoroughly charred from the base upwards over a space of six (6) feet, and well coated with the best coal tar, the top to be firmly bound at one (1) inch from its extremity with good hoop iron, not less than one (1) inch wide; a hole of proper size to receive the insulating pin, to be bored into the centre of the top of the post to the depth of five-and-a half (5½) inches.

The posts to be not more than eighty-eight (88) yards apart, unless by special permission, to be sunk five (5) feet in the ground and well rammed in with rubble and earth, and placed in a perpendicular position.

No spotted gum, or Moreton Bay ash, will be allowed for posts. At angles, or other places where required, struts or supports of wood, fixed as directed, to be supplied.

All trees and underwood standing within thirty feet on each side of the line, the course of which will be marked out, to be cleared away. Any branches overhanging from trees beyond the distance mentioned, which, in the judgment of the Inspecting Officer, may endanger the line, to be removed.

All materials used in the construction of this work, or any part of it, to be of the best quality, and together with the workmanship to be subject to the final approval or rejection of the General Superintendent of Telegraphs, or any officer appointed by him to inspect the same.

Every information may be obtained on application at the Central Telegraph Office, Brisbane.

By his Excellency's command,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ANNUITY BRANCH.

Age 43 years.—Annual premium for a deferred annuity of £184, commencing at age 60, £177 1s. 4d.

BONUS ADDITION, £40 15s. 6d., making the annuity actually payable, £144 15s 6d.

N.B.—Under the Society's Act of Incorporation, annuities to the extent of £104 per annum, and the BONUS ADDITIONS accruing thereto, are protected against seizure or levy by the process of any Court whatever.

PRESENT OR REVERSIONARY annuities are granted on equally favourable terms.

PROSPECTUSES, and every information, may be obtained from any of the Agents and Medical Referees, and at the Principal Office.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
August 1st, 1862. (No. 4.)

PEAK DOWNS NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY.
In 60,000 Shares of £1 each.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS BUCKLAND, Chairman.
JOSEPH BENNETT JOHN WILLIAMS
E. S. HILL L. LE GOULD, C.E.
BANKERS.
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
SECRETARY, PRO TEM.
MR. RICHARD PHILLIPS, Waterloo Warehouse.

For detailed prospectus, and full reports of W. Keene, Esq., L. le Gould, Esq., and Mr. William Burgoyne, apply to the undersigned brokers and agents for the Company, or the advertisements in SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and EMPIRE of 17th and 18th instant.

Application for shares must be made on or before Monday, 30th November instant, to Messrs. LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers, Sydney; Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, Secretary, at the Waterloo Warehouse; W. H. CROPPER, Esq., Stock and Share Broker, Melbourne; and L. LE GOULD, Esq., C.E., Brisbane, from whom Prospectuses, Forms of Application, full reports, and other information connected with the Company may be obtained.

LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company continues to grant POLICIES of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and on wool therein, for long or short periods, at the current rates of premium.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Wynyard-square.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq. C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor: F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding 1,213,000

Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The Local Directors of the EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY having obtained a special Act of the Legislature to enable the said Society to sue and be sued in this colony in its own name, Policy Holders are now entitled to the benefits conferred by the Life Assurance Encouragement Act of 1862.

Assurers are protected, under certain limitations, against the operation of the Insolvency laws, and married women and minors can hold policies in their own right.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Secretary.
32, Hunter-street.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Offices—London, Melbourne, and Sydney.
Capital, £2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds, £700,000.
Annual Revenue, £250,000.
Offices in Sydney, 62, Margaret-street.
Medical Referee, Dr. Alloway.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances can be effected on buildings and contents, in New South Wales and Queensland, on the most favourable terms, with prompt settlement of claims in Sydney and at agencies.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Moderate rates, perfect security, and total profits divided amongst participating assurers.

The whole of the profits are divided amongst participating assurers, less a charge of 10 per cent. on premiums for expenses of management, being equal to a saving of 4 per cent. over assurances effected in offices transacting business on the purely mutual principle. All policies effected before the 31st December will participate in the profits one year sooner than if taken out after that date. The rates are peculiarly favourable for young assurers.

Rates for an assurance of £100 for the whole term of life —

WITHOUT PROFITS.		WITH PROFITS.	
Age next Birthday	Annual Premium	Age next Birthday	Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
20	1 12 7	20	1 16 9
25	1 17 1	25	2 1 11
30	2 2 7	30	2 8 0
35	2 8 8	35	2 14 11
40	2 16 8	40	3 3 11
45	3 5 9	45	3 14 3
50	3 19 0	50	4 7 4

Advances made on the security of Life Policies, interest being charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Detailed prospectuses, proposal forms, and other information may be obtained at the Office, No. 62, Margaret-street, or from any of the Company's agents.

ROBERT HENDERSON, Acting Resident Secretary.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.—This Company grants Policies of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and wool contained therein, for any term, at moderate rates of premium.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.
325, George-street October 1863.

AUCTION SALES of Household Furniture, Effects, Works of Art, Plate, Oil Paintings, Pictures, &c., conducted by
JOHN G. COHEN.
, Inventories taken at the shortest notice.

Families leaving the colony and others, disposing of their Household Furniture, Effects, &c., are respectfully informed that JOHN G. COHEN continues to undertake sales by auction of such property in all cases where the same is not intended for removal from the premises, and which has formed a portion of his general and extensive business of an auctioneer for more than twenty-one years in this colony.

Liberal advances made in anticipation of proceeds being realised, in all cases when so required, without incurring extra expense to his constituents, who have likewise the advantage of remaining in their houses up to the time of Sale—a facility frequently of great moment to families.

Principals have only to give general instructions in such cases where they do not wish to be on the spot, or are unavoidably absent. Sales effected by private contract when so directed; in either case, every care will be devoted that energy and practical experience can accomplish, to obtain the highest prices for the benefit of his clients.

Referring back to his long and varied experience, combined with a general knowledge of this particular branch of business, JOHN G. COHEN begs to assure those who may honour him with their confidence, that he will continue to devote the same unremitting zeal for the benefit of his constituents that has hitherto marked his career, and which, in connection with his moderate charges, have produced such favourable results, and given general satisfaction to his numerous patrons.

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, and OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN begs respectfully to remind his numerous friends that he undertakes to sell General Cargoes, Colonial Produce, and Ordinary Merchandise, both by public sale and private contract, and at the same time to remark that the advantages his medium offers are not to be surpassed in the colony.

To provide still further for the various interests confided to his care, the auction rooms have been further enlarged, thus affording increased accommodation and space for the varied description of goods imported to this market.

The SALE ROOM, erected at a vast expense in anticipation of the growing wants of a great and increasing community, is, from its general structure and internal arrangements, combined with the general convenience it affords in all respects, acknowledged to be the most complete and unique in the colony.

In the rear are STORE ROOMS, capacious and secure, capable of receiving more than 3000 tons of merchandise. It is needless to add, that their central position leaves nothing to be desired.

JOHN G. COHEN, in soliciting a continuance of the support with which he has been favoured for more than twenty-one years, begs to assure his various patrons that he will continue to devote the same zeal and interest that has hitherto distinguished his career as Auctioneer and General Agent, and to maintain that large share of confidence he has earned from a discriminating and discerning public.

, Liberal advances made.

VICTORIA SALE YARDS, PETERSHAM.—All STOCK consigned to me for SALE at the above Yards, a Commission of 2½ per cent. will be charged; and from and after the 1st proximo, the following charges will be made to those who may require the use of the said yards, viz., for all cattle, 6d. per head; ditto sheep, 1d.

EDWARD FLOOD.
120, Botany-street, Sydney, November 25th.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

BONE-DUST.—Pyrmont Bone-dust Steam Mills.—These works, situated in Murray-street, near the Pyrmont bridge, are in full operation, and bone-dust can now be obtained in any quantity at the above address, and at Messrs. J. GRAHAM and CO., Markets, Sydney, at the following prices, viz.:—

Quarter inch .. .. £5 10 0 per ton.
Finest pulverised .. .. 6 10 0 „
Other qualities in proportion. JONES and CO.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. FLETCHER begs to announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has just received a supply of Truman's Patent Gutta Percha—a substance much superior to the material known as vulcanised indiarubber, inasmuch as it never loses its elasticity, and is not capable of being broken. It can be applied without difficulty to old sets of teeth, rendering them at once comfortable and efficient.

Hours, as usual, from 11 till 4.
9, Wynyard-square, September 24th.

NOTICE.—Sheep dipped in Hayes' Specific after shearing will be thoroughly cleansed, and risk of contagion prevented. Price 6d. per lb. J. H. CLOUGH and CO., agents, Melbourne.

TO LADIES.—Perhaps the safest and most agreeable Medicine of the day is KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA, to be had of all chemists and medicine vendors, as also of the agent, F. E. SLOPER, Woolloomooloo.

REFRIGERATORS, cheap, on hand or made to order. D. CALVIN, 381, Pitt-street.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS, wholesale and retail. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, Importer, and sole shako maker to the Rifle Battalions, invites the attention of the public to his late shipment ex Vimeira, consisting of White's best Hats, black and drab shell Hats, ventilated Helmets, Richmonds, Windsors, &c.; also an assortment of fine wool Balmorals, Prince Charlie and Alma Bonnets. Every description of Hats and Caps made to order. 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

SCAB IN SHEEP.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

We, the undersigned, examined six sheep, placed on the ground adjoining the offices of the Government Distilleries, previous to their being dipped in ALLEN'S COMPOUND SOLUTION, on the 30th October, 1863.

We found them each almost one mass of scab, from nose to tail. They arrived in very reduced condition, and altogether as diseased and emaciated as they could possibly be. These sheep were dipped by Mr. Allen on the 30th of October, and a second time on the 12th of November. We have this day carefully examined them again, and find their condition as follows.

The wool has grown rapidly over the parts previously stripped by disease, and in colour, yolk, and soundness is certainly not inferior to wool grown on similar sheep which have never been diseased.

The sheep are lively, healthy looking, and evidently picked up in condition, although the limited accommodation and insufficient food they have been confined to for the three weeks of trial would have been good reason for a decline in previously well fed animals.

We have great pleasure in bearing our testimony to the complete success of Mr. Allen's experiment, the sheep being in our opinion perfectly cured.

Melbourne, 21st November, 1863.
(Signed) CHARLES RYAN,
ROBERT GARDINER,
ALEXANDER WALKER,
R. GOLDSBOROUGH and CO.,
JOHN CURRIE,
AMBROSE KYTE,
W. T. D. IRVINE,
H. FRANCIS.

I have this day examined the sheep dipped in Allen's Specific, and am perfectly satisfied that they are clean and free from scab.

THOMAS SKILLING.
Swinton, Kilmore.

The Compound Solution can be procured wholesale of S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street, Sydney.

Price 7s. 6d. per gallon; one gallon sufficient for sixty gallons of dip.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind—for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.) 219, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—YOUTH.—The effect of free living, youthful indiscretions, neglected maladies, and continued debility may be successfully counteracted by these purifying pills. They strengthen both sexes, at all ages, by their alterative and tonic properties. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the activity of our trade, we have the pleasure of again referring to the quantities of new goods we open daily.

Being individually engaged in the management of the particular departments of our house, we have the opportunity of making our purchases of first-class styles and qualities only. Our experience teaches us that in reference to all the departments of fashion, as Millinery, Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, &c., &c., taste and style are of the highest importance, and govern their value. Inferior styles and qualities are now unsaleable, and almost valueless; in fact, old fashioned things are not suited to the present order of the day. We may also remark that superior beauty of dress at this moment consists in unmistakable simplicity and exquisite taste. A lady-like dress or mantle is distinguishable at once. The mode of business adopted, and the arrangements carried out enable us to exhibit such choice goods in all the departments as that ladies, in passing through the establishment, cannot fail to recognise the distinguishing characteristics.

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT,
From St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

WEDDING OUTFITS, complete. HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT.

NEW MILLINERY, THIS MORNING. HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT.

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing, at prices to induce families to purchase. HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT.

NUMEROUS CASES and PACKAGES of NEW GOODS will be shewn THIS DAY, consisting of shawls, mantles, dresses, fancy goods, &c.

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT.

Postscript.—The remaining stock of Plain Drapery and Manchester Goods purchased from O'Donnell, Bate, and Co. is being disposed of on favourable terms to cash buyers.

TO GENTLEMEN.—DAVID JONES and COMPANY would again remind gentlemen that their department for
READY-MADE CLOTHING
has been further replenished by the landing from
LA HOGUE and NEVILLE
of 8 CASES of the newest goods for
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.

These garments, manufactured to order from the thinnest and most suitable materials for this semi-tropical climate, are decidedly superior to anything imported for previous seasons.

Gentlemen visiting this department have a choice of upwards of
TWELVE HUNDRED SUITS,
the whole of which were got up under the immediate superintendence of their London partner, and are
PERFECT in FIT,
GRACEFUL in STYLE,
MODERATE in PRICE.

In addition to the above, D. J. and Co. would direct the special attention of gentlemen to the
NEW FANCY DRILL SUITS, and
Ditto FANCY and CHECK and LINEN ditto
for height of summer wear, commencing
At 14s 6d the entire SUIT.
These are elastic, cool, and gentlemanly.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have imported, for the summer wear of
CLERICAL AND PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN,
Black silk lustre PALETOTS and FROCK COATS
Ditto ditto ditto PARDESSU'S REGISTER ditto
Ditto ditto ditto TALMAS and UNIVERSITY ditto
Waistcoats to match the above in all the new shapes. Also, A magnificent selection of
Registered WALKING and MORNING COATS,
in coloured glace lustres, grasscloths, cashmeres, tassan silks, and thinnest West of England cloths.

GRASS LAWN COATS
PINA LAWN COATEES.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY will submit, THIS DAY, the remaining portion of THREE CASES of GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' PINA and GRASS LAWN COATS, from 4s 6d to 7s 6d each.

Special attention is directed to these goods, THE PRICE (less than half the home cost) will insure their IMMEDIATE SALE.

IN GENTLEMEN'S MERCERY. DAVID JONES and CO. have just imported every new feature for the summer of 1863.

They will show this morning novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S TIES.
The Lilliputian — The Tom Thumb
The Hesse Zephyr — The Sandringham
The Brother Sam — The Elcho.
Most gentlemanly styles in FANCY SILK SCARFS
Every new shape in SHIRT COLLARS
The most perfect stock in the colonies of
GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES
BRACES, HANDKERCHIEFS
DRESS SHIRTS.

Also, the
New REVERSIBLE FROGMORE WRISTBAND.
(To be worn either way, with links or studs.)

D. JONES and CO. have received from the celebrated manufacturers,
J. and R. MORLEY and CO.,
their usual shipments of
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HOSIERY,
viz.:—
PANTALOONS and DRAWERS
VESTS, with long and short sleeves
HALF HOSE, and HOSE,
in Balbriggan, Lisle thread, Anglo-Indian gauze, Novi Braganzi, finest cotton, and gauze angola.

The superiority of this favourite make (rarely imported to the colonies), combining extreme lightness with durability, is so well known to their customers, D. J. and Co. deem further comment unnecessary.

STRAW HATS.—DAVID JONES and COMPANY have landed from the
LA HOGUE and NEVILLE,
All the new and most favourite shapes in GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S STRAW HATS, especially adapted to the present and approaching holidays.
ELWOOD'S patent AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS
Ditto Ventilating HATS,
which are universally approved and worn by gentlemen in India and the northern parts of Australia.

Also, two SAMPLE CASES Dr. M'LEOD'S patent
AERATED HATS,
especially adapted to this climate, for gentlemen actively engaged, sportsmen, cricketers, military and naval men. Not only is a free current ensured (which may be increased to any extent), but protection against rain, or the DIRECT SOLAR RAYS, by means of a fillet, which itself much improves the style and appearance of the hat.
INDIAN and ARABIAN PUGGAREES
TURKISH and EGYPTIAN TURBANS
345 and 347, George-street, and 1, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, a Russell STOVE, good as new. Price £8. Mr. DYER, Upper William-street, Rushcutter's Bay.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has to return his sincere thanks to his friends, customers, and the public of New South Wales, for the liberal support they have given him during his "opening sale" since the dissolution with his late partners, and under the new management.

The attention that his sale has already received is very flattering to himself, and is a sufficient guarantee that "real value" has been given to those who have been purchasers at the sale, and he is confident that the same satisfaction will be felt by those who, either from distance or want of time, have not had an opportunity of doing so.

He would respectfully remind all who may call at his establishment of the very favourable opportunity now offered them of not only supplying their daily wants from a very large and well-selected stock, but purchasing those articles of "substantial comfort" for which his establishment has for so many years been famous.

To "Heads of Families" this sale must have a particular interest, for during these times of depression of trade it behoves all to be careful of their expenditure, and to take every advantage of supplying the wants of a family, at the lowest possible rate.

To Hotel Proprietors, to Farmers, Captains, and all engaged in shipping, this also is a good opportunity for them to replenish, or supply themselves with such goods that they require, as it will be a considerable saving for them to do so at this sale.

He would respectfully enumerate a few of those departments that are well worthy of the attention of those purchasing, and he is confident in saying that for quality of material and lowness of price, there has not been a sale in these colonies where genuine articles can be purchased with so many advantages to the consumer, while the other departments are replete with every article suitable either for a gentleman, a lady, or a family.

The following abstract as per Stock Lists, having been purchased at various discounts from original cost, show the reduction made in each department separately:—

THE STOCK OF SILKS comprises
Dark and light brocades, checks and fancy stripes, foulards, black and coloured French glaces, black ducapes, gros royal, and barathea.
REDUCTION 65 per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF CARPETS comprises
5-frame brussels, patent tapestry, 3-ply kidders, Victoria felt, patent floorcloth, cocoa fibre and China matting, door mats, linen crumb cloths, leather cloth, velvet pile and Axminster rugs, carriage mats, &c., &c.
REDUCTION 25 per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF FURNISHING comprises
Double width reps and damask for curtains, brass and mahogany poles, curtain loops, fringes, gimps, and brocaded laces, lace and muslin curtains, &c.; 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 damask table linen, Hamburg single and double damask cloths, embossed and bordered cloth table covers, velvet covers, 8-4 plain and printed cloth piece, Utrecht velvet, linen and cotton bed tick, white and buff window hollands, musquito nets, toilet quilts, counterpanes, marcella quilts, summer counterpanes, &c., &c.
REDUCTION 27½ per cent. below cost.

THE FANCY STOCK comprises
Muslin sets, lace sets, linen sets, collars, sleeves, habits, ties, belts, chenille and silk nets, sewed muslin, scollops, insertions, thread and Valenciennes laces, falls, frillings, and edgings.
REDUCTION 62½ per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF OUTFITTING comprises
Men's, boys' and youths' crimean shirts, white shirts, and regatta shirts.
Collars, neckties, braces; gauze, merino, cotton, and silk under shirts; gauze, merino, and cotton pants; cricketing and regatta belts.
REDUCTION 33½ per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF MILLINERY comprises
Millinery and trimmed bonnets, feathers, plumes, flowers, head dresses, flower sets, wreaths, trimmed and untrimmed
Hats—Yachting and picnic hats.
REDUCTION of 75 per cent. below cost.

THE MANCHESTER STOCK comprises
Horrocks' and India longcloths, India twills, pillow linens and calicoes, huckabacks, towels, tea cloths, 72, 80, 90, 100 inch Wigan twilled sheetings; single and double width grey calico, dusters, turkish towels; tarlatan, book, and tambour muslins, linens and crinolines; hollands, grasscloths, linings, roller towellings, blue check, Scotch twill, hessians, fosfars, jaconet muslins, tambour muslins, &c.; Irish linen lawns and diapers.
REDUCTION 47½ per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF FANCY DRESSES comprises
Check, chene, stripe, and plain grenadines and mohairs; black, coloured, and mixed alpacas; black bareges, balzerines, printed muslins, plain delaines, French twills, soburgs, reps and crepes, challis and gala plaids, white and coloured and black French merinoes.
REDUCTION 45 per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF MANTLES comprises
Children's mantles and jackets, ladies' yachting jackets, in grenadine, silk marcella lace, and muslin bournous, and other shapes, in silk, grenadine, mohair, &c., &c.
REDUCTION 62½ per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF SHAWLS comprises
Black self and black coloured grenadine, black and coloured lace, black, brown, and coloured cashmere and llama, plain centres and filled Paisleys, shepherd plaid, light grenadine and mohair shawls, lace scarfs, &c., &c.
REDUCTION 50 per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF UNDERCLOTHING comprises
Baby linen, bassinettes, trimmed baskets, infants' shawls, flannels, cloaks, hoods, robes and frocks, ladies' underclothing, steel skeleton jupon and gored skirts, stays, morning wrappers, under jackets, nursing and girls' stays, &c., &c.
REDUCTION 47½ per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF HOSIERY comprises
Ladies' white cotton, balbriggan, and stripe hose, lisle thread, white and black silk and white lace hose, white and coloured cotton socks, and ½, in every size, white, coloured, and striped hose, every size.
REDUCTION 37½ per cent below cost.

THE STOCK OF WOLLENS comprises
Black, blue, and brown broadcloths; black, blue, and brown diagonal coatings, silk mixtures, French cashmeres, drab and blue carriage cloths, mantle tweeds; black, blue and fancy doeskins, black oxfords and drab bedford cords; fancy Scotch, Cheviot, and Angola tweeds; colonial tweeds; white, brown, and fancy drill cricketing flannels; serges, black and coloured lustre coatings serges, silesias, trimmings.
REDUCTION, 25 per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF CLOTHING comprises
Gents' black cloth, tweed, and alpaca sacs; tweed and doe suits; tweed, doe, and alpaca vests; black cloth suits, silk and holland coats, quilting and lawn vests; walking, riding, and driving coats; Irish linen and grasscloth sacks; black cloth trousers, vests, and coats; boys' and youths' tweed suits, tunic, zouave, hussar, and knickerbocker suits; black and coloured tunics; men's London, Richmond, Brighton, Brisbane, and Adelaide hats, soft and hard crowns; black Paris hats, boys' and youths' black cloth caps.
REDUCTION of 48 per cent. below cost.

THE ORDER DEPARTMENT has the same attention as heretofore.

Storekeepers in the country and suburbs are informed that the wholesale portion of the stock is now ready for sale, and several lots will be cleared at job prices between 9 and 12 o'clock a.m. All orders from the country will receive immediate attention.

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF CARPETS
in the colonies.
Just landed ex W. W. Smith
Just landed ex Isle of the South
Just landed ex La Hogue.
TAPESTRY
KIDDERMINSTER
FURNISHINGS
WINDOW BLINDS
CHINA MATTING
DUTCH CARPETS.
OPENING SALE, at
GEORGE CHISHOLM'S.
Next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—G. C. respectfully informs his friends and the public that his arrangements are now complete for the execution of all orders entrusted to him, and he is now prepared to meet the wishes of all who may favour him with orders for tweed and doe suits, black cloth suits, regimentals, riding habits, dress coats, walking coats, sacques, vests, trousers, and boys' and youths' clothing, all attended to by a cutter of known experience, and who has given the most entire satisfaction. Every article made upon the premises with a guarantee of fit and dispatch.

390, George-street, next Post Office.

FORD BROTHERS PATENT WASHING HATS, by Royal letters patent.—Instructions for washing, blocking, and pressing these hats in Saturday's HERALD and EMPIRE. Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales and Queensland, Messrs. JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-square Sydney.

JUST LANDED ex La Hogue, Neville, and other late arrivals.—Some very choice goods, suitable for the present season, consisting of
Gents' light calf wellingtons, pegged and sewed
Ditto short ditto ditto
Ditto patent dress kid elastic side boots
Ditto ditto enamelled balmorals
Ditto calf elastic side boots, Paris style
Ditto buckskin boots, white or black
Ditto white duck elastic side boots
Ladies' Paris kid boots, military heels and elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, pumps
Ditto ditto merino elastic side boots, military heels
Ditto coloured merino boots of every description
Ditto bronze sensation boots
Girls' and children's black and bronze kid boots
Ditto ditto ditto, military heels
Youths' and boys' boots of various kinds.

, To insure a speedy sale the above will be marked at the lowest remunerating price.

JAMES VICKERY.
The Rivet Boot Factory, 375, George-street.

SEWING MACHINE.—Singer and Co.'s new improved Sewing Machine is the best and cheapest Sewing Machine in the world. STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CIVET CAT, CIVET CAT, CIVET CAT.—RE-OPENING of the Civet Cat Fancy and General Repository, 98 King-street, on MONDAY next, November 30th.—E. DAVIS has much pleasure in informing his town and country patrons that, Mr. Hill having completed the alterations which necessitated his temporary removal, he will now open the above premises with an entirely new, choice, and extensive stock imported by him expressly for the purpose and which have arrived ex Cinderella.

E. Davis respectfully invites his friends to inspect his goods prior to making their purchases for the approaching festive and presentation season, feeling confident that for novelty, variety, and cheapness, he cannot be surpassed, all his goods being imported direct from the best London and continental makers.

AUSTRALIAN FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 100, King-street, near Pitt-street.

Messrs. JOHN HILL, Junior, and CO., having now completed the extensive alterations in the premises and show-rooms of the above establishment, beg leave to announce that they will feel honoured by a visit of inspection from their friends and the public in general.

November 28th.

IREDALE and CO.'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 371, George-street, opposite the Markets.

Mr. FREDERIC LASSETTER, sole proprietor of the business now carried on at 371, George-street, under the name and style of IREDALE and CO., hereby gives notice that, upon the completion of the new Warehouse and Stores now being erected by him on the west side of George-street, three doors north of Market-street, the business of IREDALE and CO. will be transferred to the new premises and there carried on in his own name.

Mr. LASSETTER having, on the termination of his former partnership in 1860, succeeded to the business which was established by his uncle, the late Mr. LANCELOT IREDALE, in 1820, continued to carry it on under the name of the old firm in the expectation that the only son of his uncle, to whom the premises belong, would desire to enter into the business; but Mr. Iredale having now made up his mind not to engage in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Lassetter has no further object in continuing the name of Iredale and Co.; and, therefore, he has determined on the transfer of the business to the new premises to discontinue it, and to carry on the business in the name of

FREDERIC LASSETTER.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.—During the time occupied by the REBUILDING of THEIR PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, Sydney, ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that their business will be conducted in the shop in King-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Inglis, adjoining their gateway, and which now communicates with their large store in the rear.

REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.—Revolver Cartridges, all kinds, made on the shortest notice and lowest remunerative rates. F. M'D. MILLER, 131, Westgarth-street, Melbourne.

AMMUNITION, all kinds, made by F. M'D. MILLER, 131, Westgarth-street, Melbourne.

LEAD PIPING, from half to two inch. Plumbers' and tinmen's solder. EDEN'S, George-street.

NEW GOODS, ex La Hogue and Colonial Empire.—Redgate's hams, bacon, cheese; H. and P. biscuits, small tins; splendid currants, Eleme raisins, figs, sultanas, Jordan and Faro almonds, B and P. corn flour, candied peel, oatmeal, groats, split peas, maccaroni, vermicelli, carraways, canary seed, tartaric acid, cream tartar, Epsom salts, D. and M. blacking, small; chicory, starch, blue, Batty's fruits, jams, salmon, preserved milk.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

ALLSOPP'S No. 3 ALE and Stout, in bulk; new brew, on SALE by FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO.

ADELAIDE WHEAT. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Magarey's, Duffield's
Beeby and Dunstan, Giles and Smith.
N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Beeby and Dunstan's
Magarey's
White Valley
Duffield's.
BEILEY and SCOTT.

EX ARAB STEED.—One highly-finished stationary horizontal high pressure STEAM ENGINE, with cylinder 11½ inch diameter x 30 inch stroke, with Cornish boiler 18 feet 4 inches long x 5 feet diameter, having internal flue 3 feet diameter, with steam dome, and all connections complete.

GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

CURRANTS, Eleme and Cape Raisins, Muscatels, Figs, Dried Apples. Now landing. S. A. JOSEPH.

PIG IRON.—No. 1 Calder, in lots to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

ICED FRESH BUTTER, daily, at S. BENNETT and CO.'S, 482, George-street.

MEADE, a delicious summer beverage, now ready for delivery. Manufactured by D. J. MONK, Wattle-st.

FOR SALE, a SPRING-CART, nearly new; Horse and Harness. No. 1, Grocery Store, Miller's Point.

MOWING MACHINES, especially adapted for the colony; all latest improvement. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

POSTS and Rails, delivered at any Railway Station. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN Eagle PLOUGHS, 19½, 20, 21, extra shares. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL, best quality, 4s. per gallon retail. Paperhanging Depot, 160, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, French and English, in every quality, very cheap. J. BRAY, 160, Pitt-st. North.

GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED TINNED IRON (Formerly sold under the name of Morewood and Rogers' Patent.) The only Prize Medal granted in the Galvanised Iron Trade at the International Exhibition, 1862, was awarded to the Proprietors of the "Gospel Oak Works," Tipton, Staffordshire, for the "excellent quality of their sheets. Supplied through all London merchants. WILLIAM LEE, agent, 74, King William-street, London.

CORNISH and BRUCE.—The Engineering TOOLS and MACHINERY are now for positive SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, and can now be seen erected at 150, La Trobe-street West, Melbourne, where full particulars can be obtained.

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring Boards, tongued, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, Pine, Cedar, Kauri, Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

400,000 FEET Baltic, Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

TO IRONMONGERS and General Storekeepers.—For SALE, at Wentworth, New South Wales (Riverine District), junction of Murray and Darling Rivers, a new brick-built STORE, covered with galvanised iron, with verandah in front, cellar underneath shop, small dining-room behind; the building is 30 feet by 16 feet. It stands upon one of the best plots of land in the township (high ground), with a river frontage.

The shop is fitted up with shelves, counter, &c., and partly stocked with ironmongery, &c.

Further particulars can be known by applying to Messrs. BRISCOE and CO., Melbourne.

FOR SALE.—
Allotments on the Marylebone Estate
A choice allotment at the corner of Elizabeth and Cleveland streets
A few remaining allotments of the Sheriff's Garden
A choice allotment in Stanley-street
Allotments in Bourke and Cleveland streets, very cheap
The Riley Estate allotments on the usual liberal terms.
Also,
Two new houses in Riley-street, Surry Hills
A small house in Palmer-street, near Woolloomooloo-street
A large house in Riley-street, Surry Hills
Two shops on the South Head Road, let to good tenants, and a good investment
One shop in William-street, opposite the Museum Hotel
Two private residences in the best part of Palmer-street
Four houses in Riley-street, Surry Hills.
Apply to W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

FOR SALE, cheap, a two-story HOUSE, on the Surry Hills, containing four rooms; water laid on; lets for 14s. per week. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

THE ESTATE OF RADFORDSLEIGH TO BE LET.—To be Let, for a term of years, the Estate of Radfordsleigh, situated on the River Hunter, within a short distance of the Branxton Station, on the Great Northern Railway. The estate contains 2000 acres, about 500 acres of which are good cultivation land along the river and creek, the remainder good grazing ground. Of the cultivation, there are three farms let on lease to good tenants; and, from enquiries made concerning the remaining farms, they can be let without delay. The estate is extremely well watered, being bounded on the north by the River Hunter, and on the south by Anvil Creek, together with a creek running through the centre of the estate.

Upwards of £1500 have been expended on the property within the last twelve months by the proprietor in fencing and clearing from ten to twelve acres for an Orangery and Vineyard, erecting Boiling-down Establishment, Saw-mill, &c.

All these improvements the incoming tenant will have the advantage of.

Particular attention is directed to the above property as being one of the best on the Hunter River that has been offered for lease for some years, possessing as it does all the advantages of railway communication with the Maitland and Sydney Markets.

THOMAS LINDSAY, Esq., J.P., Branxton, has kindly consented to afford information about the estate, and give instructions for pointing out the boundaries.

For further particulars apply to R. STRACHAN and CO., Maitland; or to Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Clarence River.—The ERMINGTON RUN, with about 2800 Head of Cattle.

The undersigned has received instructions to offer for private SALE the above Run, in the Clarence River District, distant about 14 miles from South Grafton, on the Orara River, with 25 miles frontage to the Mitchell River, and adjoining the well-known Ramornie Run of C. G. Tindal, Esq., and the Nymboida Run of C. Shannon, Esq.

The natural boundaries to the Ermington Run are on all sides very good, which is a great recommendation.

The country is of a first-class fattening character, in proof of which the cattle are always in demand by the butchers early in the season.

The herd is very superior and quiet, the greatest attention having been paid to it for the last seven years, both in the selection of cows and bulls, the latter being always of the purest blood.

The improvements comprise a superior four-roomed verandah cottage, shingled; garden with paling fence, stocked with choice fruit trees and vines; four-roomed kitchen, dairy, store, servant's room, and two-stalled stable, stockman's hut, all shingled; stockyard capable of working the herd, with herding yards on the Orara and Mitchell Rivers, large bush paddock, horse paddock, cultivation paddock, and calf paddock.

This is a most desirable opportunity for any one wishing to obtain a comfortable homestead in a very superior district.

Its proximinity to Grafton and Ulmarra with a largely increasing population on the banks of the Lower Clarence, render those markets a certainty, and for the same reason a very good business might be done in dairying.

Every facility and information will be given by the undersigned to parties wishing to inspect the run.

JOSEPH PAGE, Ramornie, Grafton.

FOR SALE, two first-class STATIONS on Darling Downs. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, the well-known Station of STONEHENGE, in New England, with about 4500 cattle of the well-known W over ≡ brand.

The Station of TOOLOOMBAH, Broadsound, Queensland, with about 4000 well-bred quiet cattle, and capable of carrying a very large herd. This run adjoins the celebrated Glenprairie, Stoodleigh, and Claramont Stations, is admirably situated for water carriage, and commands the supply of the Peak Downs country.

If not sold privately before the end of the year, these stations will be submitted to public competition in February next.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

QUEENSLAND.—STATION for SALE, with 2620 Sheep; well adapted for a beginner. FORBES.

CITY PROPERTY for SALE, near 4½ acres, largest portion in city; to cut up, a fortune. R. FORBES.

POTTS' POINT.—Mansion for SALE, and Building Sites, to pay 30 per cent. Room 10 houses. FORBES.

SHEEP STATIONS.—Several for SALE, in Queensland, with various numbers of sheep. FORBES.

SQUATTERS—Apply to FORBES for Sheep Stations he has the best in all the colonies for SALE.

SQUATTERS desirous of offering their STATIONS for SALE by auction at FORBES' Great Periodical Sales of Stock and Stations, to be held at the Exchange, Sydney, will do well to furnish full particulars to him at once.

SQUATTERS ATTEND FORBES' Auction SALE of Stations of 6th January, 20th January, 17th Feb.

CITY INVESTMENT.—PARRAMATTA-STREET.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the Wellington Inn and 10 Dwellings at the rear, occupying about half-an-acre of land, adjoining Messrs. Tooth's brewery; total rentals, £566 per annum. A portion of the land is still not built on.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

CHOICE VILLA SITES AND BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
NEWTOWN
GLEBE
PYRMONT, &c.

For private SALE, on very liberal credit, or on lease for a term of years, with option of purchase. Ground rent, 5 per cent. on purchase money. Catalogues, with description and price of each lot, may be obtained and plans inspected on application at the Sale Room, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Saddlers, Livery Stablekeepers, and others.
For Positive Sale.
Invoice of Saddlery, Harness, and Saddlers' Materials.
Just landed ex Canaan.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, at 12 o'clock, An invoice of saddlery, just landed ex Canaan, consisting of plated and brass-mounted gig harness, ladies' and gents' saddles, shaft and leading cart harness, bridles, head collars, web halters, girths, kneecaps, dog collars, and a quantity of saddlers' materials.

The Celebrated HO Brand.
Second Draft.

On MONDAY, at the Camperdown Sale Yards.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,

The second draft of the above noted horses, consisting of powerful colts, fit for heavy draught and other harness purposes, or powerful upstanding hackneys.
No reserve.

First-class Colts and Mares.

At the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Alexander Ranken, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,

20 strong colts and mares, in good condition, suited for various purposes.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Richard Ridge to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 30th November, at Mr. John Fullagar's,

130 head of prime fat cattle, in lots. They are from the Mole, Lower Macquarie.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from James E. Davys, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

114 head of prime fat cattle, in lots—the noted bow and arrow brand.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Healey to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

118 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Spilsbury to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

180 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from C. M'Cray, Esq., to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, 30th November, at 11 o'clock,

100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

H. R. REID will hold Sales of Wool and Skins every Wednesday, at a quarter-past 2, in the Chamber of Commerce. First sale on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of December,

Sales of hides, tallow, &c., at his new Stores, Clarence-street North, at 10 same day.

All produce for sale will be on view from 9 o'clock.

Imperative and Unreserved Auction, under Bill of Sale, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.

Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, full compass
Carpets, Fenders, and Fire-irons
Hair Sofas and Chairs
Loo and Dining Tables
Wardrobes and Chests Drawers
Oil Paintings and Engravings
Colonial Rosewood and Iron Bedsteads
Mattresses, Blankets, and Quilts
Washstands and Sets complete
Toilet Tables and Glasses
Meat Safes, Mangles, and Cooking Stoves
Kitchen Furniture of every description
Plated Ware, Glass, China, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,

The above furniture and effects, under bill of sale, which cannot be postponed.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.

60 Packages General Drapery, Woollens, Muslins, Parachutes, Slops, &c.

WEDNESDAY, December 2nd.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Woollen Drapers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 2nd, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

60 packages drapery, &c.
Just landed.
Particulars in future advertisements.

TO-MORROW, 1st December.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
FIVE DOCK.—Valuable sites near the North Road, belonging to Mr L. Cohen.
BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.—The beautifully situated well known site belonging to Mr. Pugh.
RUSHCUTTER'S BAY.—Leasehold, with neat verandah cottage, near the bridge, the property of Mr. Ramkama.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.

CHOICE VILLA SITE, fronting the ESPLANADE and the BAY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,
A beautifully situated site at BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH, being Lots 13 and 14 of Section A, as per plan, having 102 feet frontage to the ESPLANADE, MANLY BAY, with a depth of 100 feet.
The land is enclosed with an ornamental palisading, and tastefully laid out as a flower garden.
Parties in search of a villa site in this delightful and favourite watering-place are requested to inspect the above prior to day of sale.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

PROSPECT FARMS.
EASTERN CREEK, WESTERN ROAD, comprising Five noted Grants, about nine miles from Parramatta, and close to the ROOTY HILL RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 11 o'clock.
The following well-known farms, each being a separate grant,
LOT 1.—Terry's 50-acre grant, fronting the Western Road.
LOT 2.—Russell's 50-acre grant, on the Western Road, adjoining Lot 1.
LOT 3.—Sherringham's 50-acre grant, on the Western Road, adjoining Lot 2.
LOT 4.—Clark's 50-acre grant, on the Eastern Creek.
LOT 5.—Watts' 80-acre grant.
☞ These farms are all in the noted Prospect district, in the immediate vicinity of the following well-known estates:—Lucan Park, Horsley, Bungarrabee, Veteran Hall, and Greystanes, and are close to the Rooty Hill railway station. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and, as the sale will be positive, to close an estate, parties seeking really good eligible farms, in a favourite locality, with convenient access to Sydney, should not neglect the opportunity now offered to purchase advantageously.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

TWO VALUABLE CHOICE SITES, in Ordnance-street, opposite the Obelisk, and one quarter of an acre in Lake Macquarie-street.

TOWN OF CARRINGTON, PORT STEPHENS.
SIX HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS, the best positions in the town of Carrington.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Thomas M'Cormack, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 11 o'clock,
CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
LOT 1.—Allotment 329, as per city plan, having 88 feet frontage to Ordnance-street, and 66 feet frontage to Wolfe-street.
LOT 2.—Moiety of allotment 344, as per city plan, having 44 feet frontage to Ordnance-street, with a depth of 66 feet.
LOT 3.—Allotment 9, section L, A. A. Co.'s subdivision, having 66 feet frontage to Macquarie-street, with a depth of 165 feet.
TOWN OF CARRINGTON, PORT STEPHENS.
LOTS 4 to 9.—Allotments 1, 2, 9, and 10, section D, and 5 and 6, section D, each half an acre.
☞ The above are acknowledged to be the best unoccupied positions in Newcastle and Carrington, and will be positively sold on the above date.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

GLADESVILLE, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
STONE-BUILT COTTAGE and TEN ACRES of Land, beautifully situated close to the Gladesville Ferry.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. James Farmer to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement ten acres, more or less, on the Great Northern Road, near the
GLADESVILLE FERRY, PARRAMATTA RIVER,
on which are the following improvements,
A stone-built verandah cottage, containing hall and four rooms; a wooden stable, two wells, and a waterhole. The whole of the land is enclosed and subdivided into two portions, and about three acres have been planted as an orchard and orangery.
☞ This property is known as formerly portion of Mr. Blanchard's land. It occupies a very pretty elevated position near the Ferry, and commands an extensive view.
It will be positively sold in consequence of the proprietor leaving the district, and is specially recommended to the notice of parties desirous of securing a delightfully situated suburban homestead, upon which a large sum has been expended in improvements.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

SEVEN SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING-HOUSES, recently erected, fronting Wolfe-street and Downey-lane at the rear, in a fine elevated position, in the City of Newcastle, realising at low rentals £260 PER ANNUM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from James Downey, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, being lot 315 as per Government plan of the City of Newcastle, having 66 feet frontage to Wolfe-street, with a depth of about 132 feet (save and except a right of way 10 feet wide on the north side of the land), on which the following premises are erected,
FOUR 2-STORY BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, on stone foundations and with slated roofs, fronting Wolfe-street, and THREE COTTAGES at the rear in Downey-lane, built of brick and stone. There are separate yards, &c., to each house, and a large water reservoir for the use of the whole, capable of containing about 10,000 gallons of water.
☞ This is a finely situated letting property in one of the most elevated and respectable positions in Newcastle, at the rear of the Obelisk, near the residence of John Bingle, Esq.
The property has only just been completed at considerable cost, and the sale affords a capital opportunity for securing a first-class paying investment in the most improving city in the colony.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

RUSHCUTTER'S BAY, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,
An Allotment of Land having 50 feet FRONTAGE to WILLIAM-STREET, at Rushcutter's Bay, with a depth of about 100 feet, extending to a street 33 feet wide, together with the premises thereon, comprising a NEAT VERANDAH COTTAGE RESIDENCE of 4 rooms and kitchen, with garden, &c.; also a shop.
☞ This property is leasehold, having about sixteen years to run, and subject to a small annual ground rent of £10. It is well known as belonging to Mr. Ramkama, and is situated a little beyond the bridge at Rushcutter's Bay.
Terms at sale.

GIPPS TOWN, FIVE DOCK.

NINE BLOCKS of LAND, each about three-quarters of an acre in extent, fronting George-street, close to the Parramatta and North Roads, being lots 68 to 76 of the Gipps Town subdivision. In one or more lots to suit purchasers.

A CORNER BLOCK of LAND close to Hen and Chicken Bay, at the corner of Harris Road and Tiboy-street, having 60½ feet frontage to the former and 198 feet to the latter, and within 300 feet of and leading direct to Hen and Chicken Bay.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. L. Cohen to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice beautifully-situated sites at Five Dock, close to Hen and Chicken Bay, and within easy distance of the Ashfield Railway Station.
Title deeds and plan can be inspected at the Rooms.

ROCKY POINT, GEORGE'S RIVER.

BETTS' 140-ACRE GRANT, Honeysuckle Beach, Doll Point, Botany Bay, at the mouth of George's River.

MULGOA FOREST, NEPEAN RIVER.
ELTON'S 820-ACRE GRANT, adjoining the Village Reserve, also the property of George Cox, Esq., formerly Sir Charles Nicholson's, and fronting the Nepean River, which divides it from the celebrated Shancomore Estate.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY 14th December at 11 o'clock,
The above-described well-known valuable grants, plan of which can be inspected, and full particulars obtained, at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED COUNTRY HOMESTEAD, about two miles from the LIVERPOOL RAILWAY STATION.

ARBORFIELD LODGE, SOPHIENBERG, the late residence of Mr. JUSTICE CARY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. JUSTICE CARY to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 14th December, at 11 o'clock,
ARBORFIELD LODGE, SOPHIENBERG,
A neat Villa Residence, built of brick, on stone foundation, with slated roof, containing four rooms, with a spacious verandah on two sides. The interior has been recently painted and papered in the best style, and three of the rooms fitted with marble chimney pieces. The drawing and dining rooms open on to the verandah through plate glass windows.
The outbuildings consist of kitchen, servants' room, dairy, coach-house, three-stalled stable, and cart shed. An enclosed kitchen garden, in which is a gardener's cottage, and which comprises about an acre of land, has been recently planted with choice fruit trees.
The whole property comprises SEVENTEEN ACRES, extending from the Campbelltown Main Road to George's River, except where it is intersected by the Great Northern Railway.
☞ This sale affords a very favourable opportunity for securing a country homestead most favourably situated, only about two miles from the Railway station; and the special notice of the many enquirers for this description of property is directed to it.
The house is situated on the range of hills that run from near Liverpool, along the Macquarie Fields and Denham Court to Campbelltown, and is in one of the healthiest spots in the county of Cumberland, and commands most extensive and romantic views.
Terms at sale.

Cows, Heifers, Working Bullocks
Fat Cattle, Bulls, Horses.

At the Retreat, Bringelly, 12 miles from Liverpool.

On TUESDAY, 1st December, at 10 o'clock punctually.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from David Bell, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, on the premises, as above,
300 head of very choice dairy cattle, consisting of cows in full milk, cows with calves at foot, springers, hand reared heifers of various ages, &c., &c.
50 head of very prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers
10 exceedingly well-bred bulls
2 teams working bullocks, with dray and gear complete
15 saddle and other horses.
N.B.—This is positively an unreserved sale, in consequence of Mr. Bell requiring his paddocks as a depot for the reception of fat stock.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Refreshments provided.

N.B.—Arrangements have been made with the Government for a SPECIAL TRAIN, to leave Sydney at 7 o'clock on the morning of sale, calling at all intermediate stations, and to return from Liverpool at 9 in the evening.
Return tickets will be issued at the usual fares.
An omnibus has also been engaged to convey intending purchasers from Liverpool to the Retreat, leaving at half-past 8 o'clock, and returning in the evening in time for the special train.

Continuation of the Sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. J. R. Baker to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street,
A quantity of unredeemed pledges, as advertised in full last week, comprising clothing of every description, watches, jewellery, rings, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock.
At the New Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects, removed from Waverley for the convenience of sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of superior household furniture, piano, carpets, and sundries, removed from Waverley for the convenience of sale.
Terms, cash, and no reserve.

Boots and Shoes.
Just landed ex La Hogue and Colonial Empire.

Manufactured by Bostock and Co.
Davies and Sons
Homan and Co.
Dawson and Sons.

TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY 1st,
150 packages boots and shoes, just landed from the above favourite manufacturers.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Unreserved Sale.
Bostock's manufacture, by order of Messrs. Hyam and Co.

TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 1st,
200 packages boots and shoes, of Bostock's manufacture.
Terms at sale.

Summer Clothing.

The first Shipment from the celebrated House of Messrs. E. Moses and Sons.
No reserve.
To Clothiers, Drapers, and Outfitters.

FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 11.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
31 packages superior clothing.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—No goods will be received at the Rooms unless for absolute sale.

Muslins, Prints, Calicoes
Dress Stuffs, Robes, &c., &c.
No reserve.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, and the Trade.

THURSDAY, the 3rd December, at 11.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
49 packages of the above goods.
Terms at sale.
P.S.—No goods will be received unless for positive unreserved sale.

York Hams.

To Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 1st December, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 cases York hams.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 1st December, 1863.

Salad Oils
Currants
Hams
Albert Sardines, ¼ and ½ lb. tins
Candles
Raisins
Pickles, pints and quarts
Castor Oil
Mustards, ½ lb. and 1 lb.
Hysonskin Tea
Congou ditto, &c.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 1st December, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Just landed,
Ex Neville,
Ex Canaan,
Ex La Hogue, and other late arrivals.
Invoices of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Wool Pressing Machines.

To Merchants, Woolsorters, Stevedores, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 3rd December, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Just landed ex Canaan,
Two wool-pressing machines, manufactured by Alexander Beggie
One rolling machine.
. On view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 1st December, 1863.

Fine Patras Currants
Eleme Raisins.

To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 1st December, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Just landed ex Colonial Empire,
40 barrels Patras currants
50 boxes Eleme raisins.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, 1863.

Important Auction Sale of
Earthenware
Cut Glassware.
Just landed ex Canaan, and Dora.

To Earthenware and Glassware Dealers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
90 packages of the undermentioned goods, viz.:
EARTHENWARE.
Dinner services, bowls and saucers, albion plates, drab jugs, butters and stands, toilette sets, chambers and bowls, dishes, &c., &c.
GLASSWARE.
Tumblers, glass butters and stand, salts, caraffes, sugars and creams, covered sugars, decanters, mirror sugars and creams, cruets, rests, nobblers, mirror tumblers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 3rd December, 1863.

Unreserved Auction Sale of
Fancy Goods, Dolls, Toys. Also,
An Excellent Assortment of Baskets.

To Toymen, Basket-makers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 3rd December, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
15 packages of the under-mentioned goods, just landed ex Canaan, viz.—
White and coloured square market baskets
Berlin, knife, plate, and princess ditto
New reticules, tea trays, baby baskets
Pistols, extra large screw swivel blocks
Dress and cry dolls, china babies
I.R. balls, grey hollow balls, moons
China toy tea sets, plain and white, and gold, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale.
Before leaving the Premises.
Without reserve.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell at his Rooms, 320, George-street, on TUESDAY, December 2nd, the following goods, without the slightest reserve,
20 chests tea, ex Emma and Matilda, 93 lbs. each
100 boxes hysonskin
100 boxes gunpowder
25 cases bottled fruits
120 cases pickles
100 cases salad oil
40 boxes candles
20 cases sauces
3 tons sugar
50 cases oysters
40 cases brandy
20 dozen lime juice
20 barrels currants
24 boxes cavendish tobacco, in bond.
Buyers are informed that the above will be a genuine sale, as I. S. has disposed of his business, and the stock must be cleared out.

On TUESDAY, December 1st, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Important Unreserved Sale of New Fruits, just landed, ex Neville.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

100 Barrels Patras Currants
150 Boxes Eleme Raisins, each 56 lbs.
50 Bags Pimento.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on TUESDAY, December 1st, at 11 o'clock,
200 packages groceries.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Residence of Mons. Coutin, Glebe Point Road, on an early day.
Highly Important Sale by Auction of
Magnificent Oil Paintings and Water-colours
Silver Plate, Richly Cut Glass, Electro-plate
Household Furniture, Pianoforte
Carriage, Horses, Silver-mounted Harness, &c.
Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mons. Coutin, who intends leaving the colony per La Hogue, to sell by auction, at his Residence, Glebe Point Road, on an early day,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued.

Preliminary Notice.

No. 3, Mona-terrace, Rushcutter's Bay.
Useful and Substantial Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves
Ornaments, Vases, Pier Glasses
Valuable Oil Paintings, &c., &c.
The Property of a Gentleman leaving for Queensland.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on an early day,
Very superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published and catalogues issued.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

Important and Extensive Unreserved Sale of Choice New and Seasonable Drapery, Summer Slops, &c.
Now Landing ex Colonial Empire, and Neville.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, at a quarter to 11 o'clock sharp,
Several consignments of new and seasonable drapery, summer slops, &c., ex the above vessels.
Positively without the slightest reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries, Teas, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
Important Auction Sale.

THURSDAY, 3rd December.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of sugars, teas, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
From the favourite manufacturers, Messrs. Turner, Brothers, and Hyde, and Dawson.

New Goods, just landed.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock,
123 packages seasonable boots and shoes, as above.
Terms at sale.

Oil Stores
Whybrow's well-known Pickles and Salad Oils.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

Ex La Hogue.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
An invoice of Whybrow's oil stores, comprising,
50 cases assorted pint pickles
10 ditto quart salad oil
20 ditto pint ditto ditto
25 ditto half pint ditto ditto
10 ditto half capers.
Terms at sale.

North Wilts Cheese.
WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
30 cases prime North Wilts cheese.
Terms at sale.

Hams.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
10 cases prime Belfast hams, packed in salt.
Terms at sale.

Powdered Alum.
Arsenic.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
10 casks powdered alum
5 kegs ditto arsenic.
Terms at sale.

Carr's Biscuits.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd November.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Confectioners, Pastry Cooks, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.
Ex Colonial Empire.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
12 cases fancy biscuits, from the world-renowned manufacturer, Carr, of Carlisle, England.
These biscuits, which even in England are so highly esteemed, are but seldom imported to this colony; an opportunity like the present of securing a really excellent article should not be missed by those grocers doing a first-class family trade.
Terms at sale.

Oil Stores.
Hill and Co.'s celebrated brand.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

Just landed, per Antipodes, and for sale as usual without reserve.
To the Trade.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
An invoice of oilmen's stores from Hill and Co., late Hill and Ledger, comprising
50 cases assorted pint pickles
50 ditto ditto bottled fruits
25 ditto half-pint salad oil
12 ditto pint ditto ditto
10 ditto quart ditto ditto
20 ditto assorted sauces, ½-pint
35 ditto quart table vinegar
10 ditto Spanish olives
20 ditto French capers, ½ and ¼ pints
10 ditto red cabbage
40 ditto 1lb. jams, in tins.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

Balance of a cargo, for unreserved sale.
Various samples.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
500 bags, more or less, Mauritius sugar.
Detailed particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Dried Fruits. Christmas Fruits.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

To Grocers, Wholesale Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for the Interior or for Shipment, &c.
Attractive Unreserved Sale.
New Goods.
Ex Colonial Empire.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Colonial Empire,
50 barrels currants (fine new fruit)
5 cases sultanas, ½ drums
50 boxes Eleme raisins
2 cases figs (boxes)
3 ditto, ½ ditto
5 ditto Normandy pippins
5 ditto muscatel raisins
2 ditto Jordan almonds, very fine
5 ditto assorted candied peel
20 barrels fresh Barcelona nuts
50 boxes Valencia raisins.
Terms at sale.

White Herrings.
Ex Canaan.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, WEDNESDAY, at 11,
50 half-barrels white herrings.
Terms at sale.

Ling Fish,
Ex Canaan.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.
To Wholesale Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
For Sale without Reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
30 cases prime ling fish, packed by the well-known fish curers, Dearsley and Son.
Terms at sale.

Red Herrings.
From Overall and Son's.
Condition and Quality guaranteed.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
20 cases prime cured red herrings, from Overall and Son's, London.
Terms at sale.

Blacking.
The real Day and Martin (guaranteed).
Ex Canaan.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, 1863.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, at the City Mart, at 11,
10 casks Day and Martin's blacking, B size
20 ditto ditto, C ditto
5 ditto paste ditto, small tins.
Terms at sale.

Colman's Goods.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, 1863.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Neville,
50 cases Colman's starch
25 ditto ditto dark thumb blue.
Terms at sale.

Salad Oil.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, 1863.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Neville.
200 cases pint sublime salad oil.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Dried Fruits
Hams, Bacon
Cheese.
800 packages New Goods, ex Neville and Colonial Empire.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

Important and Highly-attractive Christmas Sale to Grocers, Wholesale Storekeepers, Italian Warehousemen, Cheesemongers, and General Dealers.
For Sale, without Reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to submit for unreserved sale by auction, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Neville,
Ex Colonial Empire,
Ex Canaan,
800 packages grocery goods, from all the best London houses, ordered expressly for the Christmas trade.
Terms at sale.

Ground Ginger
Cream Tartar
Carbonate Soda
Tartaric Acid
Caraway Seeds
Canary Seed
Bleached Ginger
Pimento
Saltpetre
Bluestone.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Druggists, and the Trade.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
5 cases ground ginger, in small tins
20 barrels bleached ditto
50 kegs bi-carbonate soda
20 ditto tartaric acid, 28lbs. each
5 cases ditto, in jars
10 kegs English caraway seed
10 ditto ditto canary ditto
15 barrels pimento
10 bags ditto
10 kegs bluestone
10 ditto saltpetre.
Terms at sale.

Bottled Fruits
Pearl Barley.

Ex Neville.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
50 cases Batty's assorted fruits
10 casks pearl barley.
Terms at sale.

Fine Flour, in 100-lb. Bags.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

To Millers, Bakers, Contractors, Buyers for the Interior and others.
Unreserved Sale, to close an account.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
20 tons fine flour, in 100-lb. bags.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Unreserved Clearance Sale,
At the Stores of Messrs. L. and S. Spyer and Co., Wynyard-square.

THURSDAY, 3rd December.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Ironmongers, Tobacconists, and others.

Brandy, in bulk and glass
Port and Sherry Wine
Champagne and other light wines
Dawson's, Bass', and Walker's Ale
Barclay's, Taylor's, Aspinall's, and Whitbread's Porter.
Ironmongery.
Galvanised Buckets, Vices, Chains
Axes, Iron Boilers, Belaying Pins, White Lead
Copper Pumps, Gig Shafts, &c.
Havannah Cigars.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. L. and S. Spyer and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Ironmongery, ship-chandlery, &c., comprising
Plain galvanized iron buckets, 11 and 12 inch
Anvils, vices, falling axes
Galvanized iron boilers
Bullock chains, backbands
Galvanized iron belaying pins
Ditto mast rings and rudder irons
Moderator lamp chimneys, French ditto
Emery and cloth paper, trypans, horse shoes
Copper pumps, sad irons, sash weights
Mason's American steel squares
Skaife's roofing tiles, 26 gauge
Italian zinc ditto.
WINES, and other LIQUORS,
At half-past 11 prompt,
1 hogshead 5 quarter-casks superior dark brandy
2 hogsheads 3 cases, grape vine, pale ditto
3 ditto 4 ditto, ditto, dark ditto
200 cases brandy, "Busson"
500 ditto cognac, ditto
8 quarter-casks fine Islay whisky
6 hogsheads 6 quarter-casks fine old port
6 pipes ditto ditto
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto
5 hogsheads fine pale sherry
25 quarter-casks ditto ditto
10 cases, quarts, champagne, "Duc de Montebello"
12 ditto sparkling moselle
70 ditto ditto hock.
ALE and PORTER,
70 hogsheads Dawson's No. 3 ale
40 ditto ditto No. 2 ditto
50 ditto Thorne's Westminster pale ale
24 ditto Tayler's stout
50 casks Taylor, Walker, and Co.'s B. ale, each 4 dozen
50 ditto Bass' triangle ditto, ditto
30 ditto Barclay's B. porter, ditto
50 ditto Aspinall's ditto, ditto
150 ditto Whitbread's ditto
25 ditto Taylor's ditto, ditto
10 ditto Aspinall's ditto, pints, 8 dozen. Also,
2 cases real Havana cigars.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

General Stationery.
Paper.

HENRY CHATTO and CO have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general stationery and paper, comprising
Imperial brown, 40, 45, 46, 50 lbs.
Elephant ditto, 55, 60 lbs.
Royal ditto, 26 lbs.
Purple royal ditto, 32 lbs.
Royal hand, 36 lbs.
Bag cap, 20, 28 lbs.
Double double-demy news
Printing papers, 13, 26, 36 lbs.
Cartridge paper, c.l. letter paper
Small hand paper
Cream-laid note paper
Ditto and blue laid foolscap
Blue wove post, ditto water-lined
Blue laid foolscap, 12, 13, 14 lbs.
Double ditto, 26 lbs.
Account books, assorted
Writing desks, 12, 14, 16 inch
Fanning's Spelling Books
Memorandum books
Magnum bonum and copper pens
Rulers, glass inkstands
Double safety envelopes, sealing wax
Walkden's black ink
Drawing pencils, assorted, &c.
Terms at sale.

Just landed ex Dora.
Borax
Bi-carbonate of Soda.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day,
5 cases borax
45 ditto bi-carbonate soda.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
New and Seasonable Goods.

Now landing ex Colonial Empire.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day, when all landed,
50 trunks boots and shoes.
☞ Full particulars in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

NEW SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY

Now landing.
Ex Neville.

Cheshire Cheese
Hams
Bacon
Oatmeal
Groats
Corn Flour
Olive Oil
Arrowroot
Ginger
Linseed Oil
Solazzi Juice
Ehrenspenger's Blue
Liverpool Salt
Lochlar's Rice Starch.

To Grocers
To Country Buyers
And others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day, when landed,
Invoices of the above.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

Books.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of books, comprising works by
Thackeray, Dickens
De Quincey, Lever
Macaulay, Grattan
Huc, Lord Normanby, &c., &c.
Hebrew and English and English dictionaries
Plates to La Perouse's Travels
Standard Novels, Atlases
Church Services, Bibles
Prayer Books, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

Fancy Goods.
To Stationers
To Fancy Dealers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of fancy goods, comprising
Gold and silver mounted penholders
Ditto ditto pencil cases
Gold seals, shell card-cases
Carved ivory paper knives
Pearl ditto ditto
Surveyors' ivory scales, carved ivory chessmen
Papier-mache writing cases, glove boxes
Small and large hogskin ladies' bags, with chains
Ladies' large hogskin carriage ditto
Gents' best hogskin courier bags
Oil paintings, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Iron Safes and Deed Boxes
Shop Twine
Mixed ditto.

In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

TUESDAY, 1st December.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions from the Trustees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day,
An invoice of
Iron safes and deed boxes
Shop twine
Mixed twine, &c.
Terms at sale.

Papier-mache Tables
Ladies' Workboxes
Ditto Writing Desks
Papeteries, &c.

☞ In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

TUESDAY, 1st December.
WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions from the Trustees in the above Estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Several cases of the above choice goods.
Terms, liberal.

To Stationers
To Booksellers
To Fancy Dealers
To Storekeepers, &c.

☞ In the Trust Estate of Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus.

TUESDAY, 1st December,
WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

Two Days' Important Sale.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions from the Trustees in the estate of Rossiter and Lazarus to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above days, at 11 o'clock,
16 cases of stationery and paper, comprising
Fine blue wove foolscap, 12 to 24 lbs.
Extra M B laid ditto
Blue wove medium ditto
Fine yellow wove double ditto
Ditto cream ditto ditto
Super middle laid blue wove 4to post
Ditto thick ditto ditto
Ditto extra ditto ditto ditto
Ditto middle laid cream laid, 8vo
Ditto thick ditto ditto
Super thick cream laid envelopes
Ditto blue ditto ditto
Magnum bonum pens
Delarue's playing cards
School slates, assorted sizes
Slate pencils, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

TUESDAY, 1st December
WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions from the Trustees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 311, George-street, on the above days,
6 cases solid leather portmanteaus, in lots.
Terms at sale.

☞ In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

To Cutlers
To Fancy Dealers
To Storekeepers.

TUESDAY, 1st December
WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 311, George-street, on the above days, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases of cutlery, just landed, comprising
Splendid ivory cutlery
Pinned-handled knives and forks
Pocket knives, various
Scissors, &c., &c.
For positive and bona fide sale.
Terms liberal.

To Drapers
To Merchants
To Warehousemen
To Clothiers, &c.

In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.
FRIDAY, 4th December.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has been favoured with instructions from the Trustees in the Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 311, George-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of choice goods.
Detailed particulars in future issue.

Queensland.

Cattle Station on the Logan River, known as TAMBOREEN, together with 2500 Head of Cattle and 70 Horses.
Capabilities, 3500 head.

FATTORINI and CO. have received instructions to sell by public aution, at the Sydney Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1863, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The above first-class station, known as Tamboreen, situate on the Logan River, Queensland, about thirty miles from Brisbane, and bounded on the north by the Albert River, on the south by a dividing range, on the west by Coonongara Creek, and on the east by the dividing range and river, and adjoining the well-known runs Coochin Coochin, Maroon, Gimboomba, &c.
Together with 2500 head, more or less, of mixed cattle, and 70 head, more or less, of horses.
The run consists of good open country all down the river and open ridges at the back; it is of a splendid fattening character, and is well watered by the Coonongara Creek and the Albert River, both being permanent.
The improvements consist of a good substantial cottage, with garden, and splendid stabling, three men's huts, paddocks, and stockyards complete, and a force water-pump.
Stores, working bullocks, stock horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation in the usual way.
Three imported bulls, two imported cows with calves, and an imported entire horse, may be taken by the purchaser at the vendor's valuation.
N.B.—The detailed ages and sexes of the cattle will appear shortly.
For further particulars apply at the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland; or to the New South Wales Branch, 128, Pitt-street, Sydney, opposite Mort's gateway.
Terms at sale.

TO be SOLD in pursuance of a Decree in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in the cause of RITCHIE and Others against PRICE and Another, with the approbation of the Master in Equity of the said Court, in the month of December, of which due notice will be given, a certain farm, situate at Jamberoo, in the colony of New South Wales, late the property of John Ritchie, deceased, of Jamberoo aforesaid.
Particulars whereof may in a short time be had gratis at the said Master's Office, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, and of Messrs. MORT and CO., auctioneers, Pitt-street, Sydney; and of Mr. HENRY MILFORD, solicitor, 257, George-street, Sydney; and of Mr. WILLIAM MAGUIRE, solicitor, 139, King-street.
Dated 24th of November, A.D. 1863.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Master in Equity.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1478130

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£139 10 0
Gin	323 17 11
Whisky	12 19 0
Rum	280 0 0
Perfumed spirits	11 18 8
All other spirits	48 6 0
Wine	24 18 1
Tobacco and snuff	178 15 0
Sugar, unrefined	25 0 0
Pilotage	20 3 0
Dues	1 5 0
Total	£1066 12 8

Mr. R. Forbes reports the sale of from 3000 to 4000 store cattle of equal sexes—bullocks, ages two to five years; and cows, two to eight years—price 40s. per head, delivered on the Murrumbidgee.

We have Melbourne papers to the 26th instant. The *Argus* says:—

Export entries were passed to-day at the Customs for 44,913 ozs 6 dwts of gold, of which quantity 39,247 ozs 14 dwts were for shipment in the Madras, mail steamship, for Point de Galle; 5665 ozs 12 dwts in the Result, for London; and 150 ozs in the Wonga Wonga, for Sydney. The Result cleared out with a total of 21,142 ozs, in the following parcels:—Bank of New South Wales, 18,388 ozs 4 dwts; National Bank, 2754 ozs 4 dwts.

The *Bill of Entry* for the week ending the 21st instant gives the imports at the port of Melbourne at the declared value of £339,259, and the exports at £363,774, the balance being in favour of the latter by the sum of £24,515.

There has been a brisk country trade doing, but in the import market no transactions of amount are reported, attention having been engrossed by preparation of advices for the mail steamer. Messrs. Fraser and Cohen sold, at the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway shed, the damaged portion of the cargo of the Zephyros, from Foo-Chow, consisting of 654 chests 1109 half-chests and 550 boxes congous, and 91 boxes scented orange pekoe, and 110 boxes gunpowder. The bidding throughout was most animated, and the whole sold for net cash, at extreme prices, condition considered. The same firm afterwards sold, at their rooms, the damaged portion of the cargo of the Miranda, from Foo Chow, consisting of 169 packages of congous, at very full rates for net cash. The sound portion of teas ex same vessel were also offered, but passed in, the bidding not coming up to importer's demands. They also sold a parcel of fine brown Mauritius sugar, all faults, at £28 per ton; and 254 boxes young hyson tea, at 1s 3½d per lb.

The stock and share market has been brisk. Messrs. Baillie and Buttets report sales of Melbourne Corporation debentures, due 1872 and 1873, at £107; Colonial Bank, at £8 18s; National Bank, at £4 17s 6d; Australasian Insurance, at 49s; Hustler's Reef, at 14s 6d; Third Union Building Society, at 17s 6d premium; and Minmi Colliery at a shade under quoted rates.

Our dates from Tasmania are to the 24th instant. Subjoined are the latest market reports:

Hobart Town.—In reviewing the commercial aspect of affairs in Tasmania since our last summary, the task is not an arduous one. Continued and almost incessant rain has tended to deaden more the previously exciting depressed condition of our produce markets, and, as an unavoidable consequence, we have to report the past as the dullest month of the year. In the month of November, merchants and traders have generally looked for a reaction, and have seldom been disappointed, but the wet had retarded shearing operations fully a month, and up to the present time only one or two small clips have come in. Had the wool been ready, it is doubtful if in many instances the bad roads would have permitted its being brought into the market. The fleece, however, is said in most cases to be quite equal to that of previous years. In money matters things have ruled dull. The wool not having come forward, there has been no demand for money; but early in December a revival is anticipated. The banks have reduced the rates of exchange on London one per cent., but, with this exception, bank rates are unaltered. In the share market, some Bank of Van Diemen's Land shares have realised £83 12s 6d. Derwent and Tamar Insurance shares, £23 10s.; Hobart Town Gas Company's shares, at £18 10s and £19; and Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company shares, £13 2s 6d."—*Mercury.*

"Launceston.—We have no alteration to notice in the markets. Business has been quiet during the past week, and very little is doing at present. We quote—Wheat, 5s; flour, £11 15s to £12; oats, 5s 3d to 5s 9d; bran, 1s 3d to 1s 4d, bags in; butter dull at 10d to 1s; bacon, 8d to 9d per lb.; oatmeal, Tasmanian, 28s.

From Otago we have news to the 18th instant. The follow general review of the markets is from the *Daily Times.*

Since the departure of the last English mail, the business transacted has been on a somewhat more extended scale, although the unusual continuance of wet and stormy weather has checked that activity which was expected to occur with the advent of our summer season. Still, we are not without good hopes that once the weather does take up, and communication with the interior becomes more easy, we may experience a more active demand on the part of the up-country storekeepers, with a view to replenish their stocks, which it is generally admitted are now much reduced.

The imports during the past month have been on a moderate scale, consisting chiefly of [illegible] from Melbourne and Sydney, the only arrivals from [illegible] being the Nelson, from Glasgow, and Persian, from London; still stocks of all kinds of merchandise are very heavy, and will be considerably augmented by the cargoes of the Dauntless, Chile, Star of Tasmania, General Wyndham, William Albert, from London, all now daily expected. There is therefore little reason to expect any advances on present quotations of most articles. At the same time, there is a fair prospect of their being maintained for the next two or three months.

Credit continues to be well sustained. With the exception of one firm, Whitehead and Buchanan, we have had no failures of importance during the month. The estate of Whitehead and Buchanan shows favourably, and if wound up with energy and promptitude, the creditors will have the satisfaction of being paid in full.

"All our gold-fields continue to give very satisfactory returns. The new West Taieri diggings are now officially proclaimed a gold-field, and is likely to prove both rich and permanent. Already a population of 3000 is settled on the field, all well satisfied with the results of their working. As soon as the weather becomes settled and fine, so as to allow of free locomotion on the part of prospectors, we may expect to hear during the summer and autumn of other new fields being opened up of similar richness to the Hendon. Altogether the rich auriferous character of the province of Otago is now regarded as a settled fact, thus presenting a most attractive field of enterprise to intending emigrants from home.

"The wool season is likely to prove rather later than usual this year, in consequence of the long continued bad weather, but we observe three fine ships, the St. Dunstan, General Wyndham, and Chile, already advertised to be dispatched for London in January, thus affording the more active of our settlers an opportunity of securing an early market."

SUGAR—ITS CULTIVATION IN AUSTRALIA, WILL SHORTLY PROVE TO HER AN ELEMENT OF MATERIAL WEALTH.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—This fact for these twenty-five years past I have promulgated to the colonists through the medium of your journal by *numerous* letters, founded upon my extensive experience as a planter, and of *practical* proofs of *all* I have therein written. The heading of the letter is also based upon the following facts, viz., an indirect bounty of thirty-three per cent.—a greater yield than the tropical planter enjoys of thirty per cent.—a *superior* product, and less expense in the planting of the cane, by fully twenty-five per cent. These advantages not only wholly neutralise the high rate of labour here, but leaves greater margin of profit to the colonial planter than the tropical one *ever* enjoyed; and the former will also command an *advanced* price for his produce of twenty-six per cent. more than the latter.

To me, it is highly gratifying to learn that the public companies and private individuals, in Queensland, that my *ancient* and recent advice is now being practically tested. That the sugar cane will, as I have so repeatedly stated, attain to a *greater* degree of perfection than it is known to do in the West Indies has, in two practical experiments, been proven. So *far* my very important discovery as regards this pleasing yet astounding fact, *unknown* until *I* developed it, appeared by two practical experiments made upon the cane at Queensland and Port Macquarie, *to* be now admitted. But, to give an *immediate* impetus for the investment of capital in the formation of sugar plantations, it is *essentially necessary* to afford a *tangible and most reliable proof* that they will yield a *satisfactory profit*. This desideratum can only be effected by a pioneer estate being *skilfully* managed by an *efficient* and professional sugar planter. In Queensland, the colonists there, have spiritedly taken action to develope this latent source of national wealth; but I exceedingly regret to remark, from personal observation and otherwise, while there on a visit, that the management of the sugar estates is decidedly defective, and they will not, therefore, at present, afford that test, proof of profit, to which I have just referred. I will here *advisedly* state, that good lands, duly and skilfully cropped and managed, will yield fully three tons of sugar and 120 gallons rum to the acre. At Prospect, Port Macquarie, and on this property, for *many* consecutive years, I never made at the rate of less than that quantity; and *invariably* of a quality *never* surpassed in the *West Indies; many* samples of which were exhibited in your office as early as 1835. And I now, a publicly neglected pioneer, to develope this *certain* source of colonial wealth, *advisedly* assure the colonists that, with good management, a sugar estate upon the sea board from Port Macquarie to Queensland will yield fully fifty pounds net profit to the acre; the entire expenses of working which will be £35, with labour calculated at £65 per annum for each man.

In your issue of the 19th instant, an interesting letter upon the subject under review appeared, written by the Rev. Edward Holland, of Port Macquarie. That gentleman has resided in the island of Jamaica for twelve years, and almost daily visited the plantations around him; and by his close observation of the system of their management he acquired a generally perfect knowledge of his subject; indeed, I know him to be the most able sugar planter (although not professionally so) with whom I have met in this colony. After operating upon the canes he grew there, he says, in a letter I have just received from him—"The juices are *richer* and sweeter than they are in *Jamaica*, and I have no doubt that from climatic influence, it tends to give them a greater specific gravity. I doubt not that the production of this valuable article of commerce will, in a very few years, become an element of permanent wealth to the people of the North; if they adopt the proper course with their plantations, and obtain skilful managers to conduct them."

To this energetic and patriotic gentleman the colony is deeply indebted; and I fully trust that, although he is following in the wake of my labours, *his* merits will be duly appreciated.

Upon the *competent* management of the *first* sugar plantation, vital issues will result—the immediate formation of many; *instruction* thereby to novices; an immense employment of labour; instead of, as now, paying large amounts of hard cash to foreigners for sugar; a few years hence we should become receivers of it from our sister colonies for the article; our public revenue would be *greatly* increased, and all the elements of prosperity would be thereby secured, similar, but to a *greater* degree, than the cultivation of the cane *invariably* confers upon every sugar-producing colony. These are but prospective results; yet, *knowing* them to be truthful ones, I have taxed my every energy and my purse, to awaken attention to them.

The Brisbanites at last see and admit the truthful picture of my subject, which I have *so long* exhibited to their vision; and they will be the *first* to enjoy the fruits gifted to *intelligence* and *spirited* enterprise. Our rivers, as stated, ARE EQUALLY *eligible* for the *successful* growth of the cane; and *unless* that *apathy shown* in *New South Wales* upon *this* subject subside, time will NOW soon prove that we will become *tributary* to *Queensland* for our supplies of this commercially important product, as now we are to the Mauritius.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
THOMAS SCOTT.

November 23rd.

AUTUMN IN THE KURRAJONG.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I little thought when I penned an epistle for your journal (a harmless one, as I then imagined,) about the use of maize, that the farmers in this locality would have their hopes of a mere living confined to this grain, for I am sorry to write that the *rust* has completely destroyed the wheat crop, rendering it not only unfit for human use, but even where those who neglected to cut it in its earlier stage for fodder and have subsequently done so, have found it totally unfit for cattle—will this adverse season and two or three more following rapidly on each other's heels as regards wheat-growing, induce our farmers to try some other produce. Government has offered a bonus upon cotton-growing, but no one seems to take the initiative in its culture, at least here; and in naming the subject to some old and intelligent agriculturists, they seem to fear that they could not compete with slave labour, and more, that the advocates of cotton-growing are mostly people who know nothing about the capabilities of the colony, and who are better able to preach a sermon or deliver a lecture than to teach a poor man how to commence the growth of a plant which is foreign to his antecedents. I do not wish to express an opinion about free selection; but from what I have seen of farming in New South Wales it requires a man of larger capital than most free selectors can command to succeed.

However, if the wheat crop has been a failure, the beautiful flora of the spring and summer of the Kurrajong has been far otherwise. A gifted lady contributor of yours has left nothing to describe but two plants, which I think no person who has seen them as they flourish at the Kurrajong could exhaust themselves in a description of—I allude to the Clematis and Atragena Ostricha (so called from its flowers resembling the plumes of the ostrich).

They are not only pictures but masses of beauty; taking hold of some decayed tree from a small plant, in the course of a few weeks they cover it with a living verdure, hiding its deformity, and covering its unsightly branches with their own simple but beautiful verdure, most like of all things in this world to that thing the description of which was breathed into the ears of the aged Paul by the tongue of an angel—that charity, which suffereth long and is kind, and which hides so many apparent warps in human actions.

A long, and I must say a weary walk, from the valley of the Grose terminated at Wheeny Creek, which I travelled by its different windings in hopes to discover something new in the shape of botany. I thought I made an addition to our Flora by the discovery of a betony, but I was very soon undeceived, for a German artist assured me that I had found a mare's nest, as it was quite a common plant at Illawarra. At Wheeny Creek, the post-office, the only stores, public-house, or indeed place of business of any sort is situated, and I was truly glad to avail myself of mine host's hospitality. Here is an instance of what may be done by industry and determined perseverance. Every person acquainted with the place informed him that he would be ruined—that he could not succeed; but, with true North of Ireland tenacity of purpose, he stuck to his object, and has now one of the most flourishing trades out of Sydney, and in expectation that the railway when completed will induce a large number of tourists to visit the Kurrajong, he is putting up a substantial stone house for their accommodation.

I am sorry to say that owing to the harvest failure employment is difficult, nay almost impossible to be obtained in this locality, and indeed, I believe, in most parts of the country the working-man's prospects are very poor, owing, no doubt, to the same cause.

Last Sunday week, for the first time during a residence of more than twenty years in this colony, I saw an Ibis; I mean for the first time in the coast district, for I had seen some at the head of the table land of New England, and I was informed by an old resident there that they are always forerunners of drought. I hope it may not be the case in this instance, things, in all conscience, being quite depressed enough already, without such another sore visitation.

ACCRI.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In our report, contained in your paper of this morning, an error occurs in reference to the price of the flock of Darling Downs fat wethers, which should be 12s. and not 9s. as stated.

We are Sirs, yours &c.,
FATTORINI AND CO.

15a, Pitt-street, Sydney, 28th November, 1863.

BEAUTY'S DUTY TO BE SEEN.—A beautiful woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to cover herself with a green veil, or any similar abomination, than the sun has to wear green spectacles.—*American Paper.*

THE VANITY OF VERSE WRITERS.—In most other departments of intellectual industry and skill a man soon acquires a tolerably accurate idea whether what he is doing be good, bad, or indifferent: but the manufacturer of verse seems wholly unable to estimate the quality of the fabric he weaves, or perceive whether the designs he stamps or embroiders on it are really beauteous and original forms, or trite copies and graceless patterns. No matter how consummate his intelligence in other domains of mind, yet he may rank with the most stolid and purblind of self-deceivers when he has to pass judgment on his own rhymes.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE ORIGIN OF HAND-SHAKING.—The Romans had a goddess whose name was Fides, or Fidelity—a goddess of "faith and honesty," to whom Numa was the first to pay divine honours. Her only dress was a white veil, expressive of frankness, candour, and modesty; and her symbol was two right hands joined, or sometimes two figures holding each other by the right hand; whence, in all agreements among the Greeks and Romans, it was usual for the parties to take each other by the hand, as a token of their intention to adhere to the compact; and this custom is in more general use, even among ourselves at the present day, than would at first thought be realised.

AN IRON EGG.—In Dresden there is an iron egg, the history of which is something like this: A young prince sent this iron egg to a lady to whom he was betrothed. She received it in her hand, and looked at it with disdain. In her indignation that he should send her such a gift, she cast it to the earth. When it touched the ground, a spring cunningly hidden in the ground opened, and a silver yolk rolled out. She touched a secret spring in the yolk, and a golden chicken was revealed; she touched a spring in the chicken, and a crown was found within; she touched a spring in the crown, and within it was found a diamond wedding-ring. There is a moral to the story.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM M'CANN are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, the procession to move from his late residence, Surry Hills, near Baptist's Gardens, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. JOSIAH HORSEY are invited to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, Hunter-street, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker.

NOTICE.—Cobb and Co.'s Line of COACHES.—Southern Road.—Travellers by the above conveyances are respectfully informed that on their arrival in Berrima, they can be supplied with Hot Suppers, Tea and Coffee, at Host LEVY'S, Victoria Hotel. Coaches changing horses at the above establishment, both up and down, stopping half-an-hour. The table always spread previous to the arrival of the coaches. Bed and board if required.

FORAGE.—TENDERS in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon of SATURDAY, the 5th of December, for the supply of FORAGE to the Staff and Department at this Station, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1864.

Forms of tender and further particulars can be obtained on application at this Office.

Commissariat Office, Lower George-street,
23rd November.

MUNICIPALITY OF PADDINGTON.—To CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for Kerbing and Guttering the east side of Elizabeth-street, from Underwood-street to Paddington-street, say 138 yards. Specification may be seen at the Council Chambers, where Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the 8th December next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By direction of the Chairman,
HENRY GALE, Council Clerk, &c.
Municipal Council Chambers, Paddington,
20th November, 1863.

THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM HAYLES, of WOLLONGONG.—TENDERS will be received by me until the 30th instant, for the STOCK-IN-TRADE in the above Estate, either in one Tender, or in separate lots, say for the spirits, &c., for the groceries, and for the soda-water machine, and the things appertaining thereto. Particulars will be supplied upon application to Mr. J. BIGGARS, at Wollongong; or to JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, official assignee. If either tenders are approved, a reply will be given on the 3rd day of December next.

BALMAIN REGATTA, ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

President: T. W. Smart, Esq., M.L.A.
Vice-Presidents:
Walter Church, Esq. (Chairman Balmain Municipality), and E. W. Cameron, Esq.
Umpire: W. Watson, Esq.
Starter: A. Reynolds, Esq.
Treasurer: J. Meyerfeld, Esq.
Committee:

Messrs. J. Booth	Messrs. F. Hamburger
G. L. Deloitte	E. Holloway
J. Dickson	J. Meyerfeld
H. H. Elliott	O. Montefiore
J. F. Fitzhardinge	A. Reynolds
G. Gibson	Francis Spence
W. Watson	

FIRST RACE.—At 10.—Bona fide amateurs, in wager boats. Course—From A. S. N. Company's Slip round Goat Island, back to flagship. First prize, value £7; second prize, value £3. Entrance, 10s. 6d.
Frances—T. Miller. White
Freedom—J. Garvon. White and green
Rose—F. Spence. Violet, red white cap

SECOND RACE.—At 10.15.—Youths not exceeding 17 years of age, pulling a pair of oars, in skiffs with coxswains. Course—From flagship, round Goat Island and boat moored off A. S. N. Company's Slip, back to flagship. First prize, £6; second prize, £3. Entrance, 10s. 6d.
Ino—A. Bellman, A. Mowle, Hayes. Light blue, and white
Fairy—J. Macintosh, J. Murray, Murray. Pink
Mirra—D. Morland, W. Brown, Ireland. White
Hebe—T. Reynolds, B. Darrell, Edwards. Blue
Zoe—G. Harden, R. Palmer, Sernen. Dark, blue and white.

THIRD RACE.—At 10.30.—All open boats not exceeding 25 feet over all, under canvass. Course—From moorings at entrance of Johnston's Bay, round boat in Johnston's Bay, round lightship and Sow and Pigs, round flagship, round Fort Denison, and back round flagship. First prize, a cup value £12; second prize value £5, or money, at the option of the winners. Entrance 20s.
Lass o'Gowrie—E. Clarke. Red
Gazelle—S. Richardson. Blue
Julia—W. Dunn. Blue and white.

FOURTH RACE.—At 11.—Bona fide amateurs pulling a pair of sculls in skiffs. Course—Same as No. 2. First prize, value £10; second prize, value £3. Entrance, 10s. 6d.
Zerlina—G. Deloitte. Magenta and blue
Adelphi—H. B. Fitzhardinge. Light blue
Ino—C. K. Moore. Violet, and white cap
Mirra—T. Miller. White
Champion—R. Freeman. Blue and white.

FIFTH RACE.—At 11.15.—All open boats not exceeding 25 feet over all, under canvas. Course—Same as No. 3. First prize, a cup, value £12; second prize, value £5, or money at the option of the winner. Entrance, 20s.
Blanche—J. L. Sempill. Magenta
Leisure Hour—W. F. Gordon. Blue and white
Warwick—C. Cook. Red, and blue horizontal
Laura—J. Watts. Red and white cross
Dora—G. Yeomans. Blue
Waveney—H. Woolnough. Red.

SIXTH RACE.—At 11.30.—All amateurs pulling a pair of sculls in skiffs. Course—Same as No. 2. First prize, £10; second prize, £3. Entrance, 10s. 6d.
Waratah—R. Yeend. White, with blue sash
Zerlina—J. Donnelly. White
Champion—G. Mulhall. White, red sash, blue cap
Favorita—S. Cronin. Pink
Mirra—J. M'Clure. Blue and white.

SEVENTH RACE.—At 12.—For all second-class yachts, centreboard boats excluded, not exceeding 10 tons. Course—From moorings at entrance of Johnston's Bay, round boat in Johnston's Bay, round buoy off Manly pier, round flagship, round Fort Denison, and back round flagship. First prize, value £20, second prize, value £5. Entrance, 30s.
Australian—W. Webb. Blue, with white cross
Why Not—F. Manton. Pink
Gitana—F. J. Jackson. Dark blue.

EIGHTH RACE.—At 12.30.—Bona fide amateurs pulling a pair of oars in skiffs, with coxswain. Course—Same as No. 2. First prize, value £12; second prize, value £5. Entrance, 21s.
Favorita—J. and A. Crook, Punch. Blue and scarlet
Zoe—W. Allwood, J. Sparkes, Fenwick. White
Zerlina—G. and C. Deloitte, Deloitte. Magenta and blue.

NINTH RACE.—At 12.45.—All bona fide skiffs under canvas. Course—From moorings at entrance of Johnston's Bay, round boat in Johnston's Bay, round Fort Denison, round flagship, round Fort Denison and back round flagship. First prize, a cup, value £10; second prize, value £3, or money, at the option of the winner. Entrance 21s.
Rebecca—J. Morton. Light blue
Marian—F. Robberds. Blue and white, with cross
Star—J. Richards. Dark blue.

TENTH RACE.—At 2 o'clock.—Bona fide amateurs pulling two pairs of sculls in skiffs with coxswain. Course—Same as No. 2. First prize, value £12; second prize, value £5. Entrance 21s.
Favorita—J. and A. Crook, Fenwick. Blue and scarlet
Mirra—J. Garvon, T. Miller, Punch. White
Ino—F. Spence, C. K. Moore, Beeston. Violet, with white caps
Champion—H. Freeman, S. Want, Ireland. Blue and white.

ELEVENTH RACE.—At 2.15.—All licensed watermen (who have never won an advertised prize) pulling a pair of sculls, in licensed watermen's skiffs. Course—From flagship, round Goat Island, round boat in Johnston's Bay, and back to flagship. First prize, £8; second prize, £5; third prize, £3, four boats to start, or two prizes only will be given. Entrance, 7s. 6d.
Favorita—W. Eltham. Red and white
Echo—D. M'Lean. Red
Champion—J. M'Guire. White.
Highflyer—T. Greenwell. Pink.

TWELFTH RACE.—At 2.45.—Champion Race for all comers, pulling a pair of sculls in skiffs. Course—Same as No. 11. First prize, £15; second prize, £5. Entrance 10s. 6d.
Hebe—J. Lomax. Pink and white.
Champion—J. Dunnett. White, with blue cross.
Zerlina—J. Donnelly. White
Terror—G. Nash. Blue
Favorita—S. Cronin. Pink
Just in Time—G. Mulhall. White, with spots.

THIRTEENTH RACE.—At 3.—All comers pulling two pairs of sculls in watermen's skiffs, with coxswain. Course—Same as No. 11. First prize, £12; second prize, £5. Entrance 15s.
Champion—J. Dunnett, G. Nash. Beeston. Pink
Favorita—P. Connelly, J. Phelps, Bullivant. Blue and white
Maggie Lauder—T. Macgregor, R. Green, Punch. White.

FOURTEENTH RACE.—At 3.15.—All youths not exceeding 19 years of age, pulling two pairs of sculls in skiffs, with coxswains. Course—Same as No. 2. First prize, £8; second prize, £3. Entrance 10s. 6d.
Pelter—J. Cooke, H. Alderton, Punch. Pink and blue
Mirra—G. Yates, J. Lewis, Ireland. Pink and white
Hebe—H. Smith, W. M'Neil, Watts. Blue and white
Star—O. M'Bride, W. Murray, Murray. Light blue
Champion—W. Turner, F. Gardiner, Gardiner. Pink
Zerlina—W. Conner, G. Reynolds, Beeston. White.

FIFTEENTH RACE.—At 4.—All amateurs pulling a pair of sculls in skiffs, with coxswain. Course—Same as No. 11. First prize, £12; second prize, £5. Entrance, 21s.
Favorita—S. Cronin, T. Galbraith, Punch. Pink
Zerlina—J. Donnelly, J. Conner, Richards. White
Waratah—R. Yeend, P. Mulhall, Ireland. White and red sash
Mirra—J. M'Clear, C. Barnett, Powell. Blue and white.

SIXTEENTH RACE.—At 4.45. All amateurs pulling a pair of oars in skiffs, with coxswain. Course—Same as No. 11. First prize, £12; second prize, £5. Entrance, 21s.
Favorita—S. Cronin, J. Galbraith, Punch. Pink
Mirra—J. M'Clear, C. Barnett, Powell. Blue and white
Zoe—J. Bird, T. Dawson, Macpherson. White, with blue border
Zerlina—J. Donnelly, J. Conner, Beeston. White.

SEVENTEENTH RACE.—At 5.—Gig and dingy. Gig not to be less than 22 feet over all, to be decided in 15 minutes, and the dingy to keep in open water. Prize, £4. Entrance—gig, 2s. 6d.; dingy, 1s.
Gig—"Rum Fish."
Dingy—"Favorita."

The flag ship ALFRED, commander De Carteret, is moored off Peacock's Point.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. All the racing boats shall round the various flag boats and other stated marks, keeping the same on the starboard hand.
2. All yachts and sailing boats may carry any and what sails they please, but will not be allowed to use oars, or throw any ballast overboard after starting.
3. Boats on the port tack to bear up for boats on the starboard tack; boats running free to keep away from boats on a wind.
4. Any boats judged by the umpire to have wilfully fouled another, to be considered distanced.
5. Each boat in the various sailing matches to wear a distinguishing flag 2 feet by 1½, to be named on entering, and which must be carried on each side of the sail during the race.
6. The crews of all pulling boats to wear a distinguishing dress to be named on entrance.
7. The crews of all boats in various sailing matches to be dressed alike.
8. Sailing vessels must have their after sail set, and their head sail down at time of starting.
9. A white flag with the number of the race in black figures will be hoisted at the peak of the starting vessel to denote which match is about to commence.
10. A preliminary gun will be fired ten minutes before each race, when the boats must take their stations.
11. A gun for starting will be fired precisely at the hour stated, when the distinguished flag will be immediately hauled down.
12. The starter shall have the power to disqualify any boat not complying with his instructions.
13. In the case of any boat being distanced or disqualified, the entrance money shall be forfeited.
14. Disputes occurring in any of the matches must be made known to the umpire in writing immediately after the race.
15. The decision of the umpire in all matters shall be final.
16. Boats will take their stations as numbered, No. 1 next flag-ship, and the others in rotation.
17. All boats coming in shall pass between the flag-ship and Balmain.
18. All boats and crews to be subject to the approval of the committee; and the committee reserve to themselves the right to return any entrance money they may think proper.
19. Pulling skiffs not to exceed 22 feet over all, and not to be under 4 feet 6 inches beam, nor less than 18 inches deep.
20. In every match not less than three (3) boats shall be entered and start, or no race.
21. All boats' tonnage to be calculated by the new measurement, and a certificate of their tonnage, under the hand of the proper officer, shall be produced if required.
22. No boats to be allowed to be made fast under the stern of the flag-ship.
23. No person will be admitted on board the flag-ship without a ticket countersigned by a member of committee, and signed by the honorary secretary.
24. Any race not terminated by 7 p.m. to be run again, under the same regulations, on a future day.
25. Should the weather be deemed unfit for a regatta, a red ensign will be hoisted for one hour at the yard arm, Fort Phillip, from 9 o'clock, and the regatta postponed to a future day.
26. No pulling boat is to attempt to take another boats' water until she is a clear length ahead—a clear length is defined by the stern of one boat being ahead of the stern of the other.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Steamboats from Erskine-street and Flour Company's Wharf—fare 3d.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Steamers from the Flour Company's Wharf—fare 3d.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Steamers from Erskine-street—fare 3d.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of HENRY GREIG, of Forbes and Young, Storekeeper.—All Creditors not rendering their claims in this estate, within fourteen days of the present date, will be excluded from participating in the first dividend, to be immediately declared.
FREDERICK GEARD, J. B. NORTH, } Trustees.
Sydney, November 26.

LOST, between William-street and Railway Station, a Cart CUSHION. Please return to 53, William-st.

LOST, from an Omnibus, in George street, a Black Leather BAG; the finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mr. W. KING, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

STRAYED, from Smithfield, a Bay HORSE, branded TC on near shoulder, B on near rump. £1 REWARD offered, by returning the horse to S. BROWN, Smithfield.

STRAYED from Albion House, Miller's Point, a small White COW, with strawberry neck, branded M on the off rump. Any person giving information will be rewarded.

STRAYED, on to my Farm, at the Nepean, one Bay MARE, branded CS near shoulder, and off side shoulder GS, off side hind foot white, blaze down face; the above mare has been on my farm about two years. If not released, and all cost paid, she will be sold at Penrith by auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of December next, to liquidate the same. Penrith, November 26th.
ISAAC WRIGHT.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Wallendbeen Station, near Murrumburrah, during the month of August, 1863.
One Bay HORSE, branded Y in circle near shoulder, two fore legs fired.
One ditto ditto, branded Y in circle near shoulder, white ring round neck
One dark chesnut ditto, branded Y in circle near shoulder and ribs.
One dark brown ditto, branded J in circle near shoulder, collar marked, and switch tail
One bay ditto, branded J in circle near shoulder, collar marked, and hind fetlocks white.
A reward of £1 each will be paid by the undersigned on recovery of the horses if strayed, and £5 each on recovery of the same if stolen, and on conviction of the offenders.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, Wallendbeen

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Mookerawa Diggings, one Bay or Roan HORSE, (well-known on the Lachlan), branded WCB near shoulder. The above reward will be paid on conviction of thief, or £2 if strayed. Police Office, Mookerawa, or Police Office, Forbes.

£5 REWARD will be given to any person that will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the undermentioned HORSES, having been LOST on the 15th instant, out of a team, within four miles of Yass, Sydney side. One big brown HORSE, branded near shoulder B, near ribs 26; one big chesnut HORSE, branded near shoulder VAV conjoined; one chesnut MARE, branded near shoulder AB; one grey saddle PONY-MARE, branded near shoulder W over A. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Bargo, November 26th, 1863.

LOST, Stolen, or Strayed, from William or Riley street, a small Manila Poodle DOG, answers to the name of "Tiny." The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to Mrs. JOHN HILL, William-street.
N.B.—Any person found detaining the above after this date will be prosecuted.

FOUND, a Ladies' Gold WATCH. Apply to Mr. DOUGLAS, 51, Clarence-street, Church-hill.

ASTROLOGY.—Futurity revealed. Enclose date of birth, sex, and 13 postage stamps to ZADKIEL, Post Office.

DELINEATION of Character from Handwriting. Enclose specimen and 13 stamps to SPHINX, Post Office.

BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums Flutinas, Concertinas, tuned and repaired. 225, George-st.

DR. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician (late surgeon at the Belle-Vue Hospital, New York), may be consulted confidentially at all hours till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 285, Castlereagh-street, second door above Park-street. N.B.—Advice gratis from 10 till 11 a.m. All letters from the country punctually attended to.

E. RAMSAY, Grocer, &c., Balmain. N.B.—Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

E. RAMSAY, House Agent, &c., Balmain. N.B.—Fire insurance promptly effected.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

HORSES, DOGCARTS, and BUGGIES always on HIRE; also a light Drag and pair quiet Horses for picnic parties and families, on reasonable terms. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

HORSES, Vehicles, &c.—Commissions executed for Buyers and Sellers. GIBSON'S Horse Agency Depot, Castlereagh-street.

MR. HAROLD BREES, Architect and Surveyor, REMOVED to Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

MRS. EDWARDS has REMOVED from William-street, to 206, Palmer-st., corner of Liverpool-st.

MRS. HURLE, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse, 173, Liverpool-street. No objection to attend ladies in the country.

MR. T. S. GLAISTER, in answer to numerous enquiries, begs leave to inform the public of Sydney that his gallery will be OPEN for the production of portraits THIS DAY, Monday, 30th November.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, WOLLONGONG, conducted by FELIX LANNOY, late of Petty's Hotel, Sydney.

SELECT LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by Mrs. CHAPMAN, Castlereagh-street, opposite Lenehan', Number limited.

SKITTLES and Saloon Lignum Vitæ Balls made to order. H. MILGROVE, turner, Park-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

SEEDS.—LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street. OPEN DAILY, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

W. WILLINGTON, per Woolloomooloo, to Pickford's, London. Small parcels 1s. 148, Prince-st.

MONEY TO LEND at 7 per cent. T. S. HARWOOD, Ultimo Estate Office, where the flag is flying.

SANDS' SYDNEY and SUBURBAN DIRECTORY for 1864, to be published the first week in January. ADVERTISEMENTS intended for the above work to be forwarded without delay to ensure insertion.
392, George-street

LETTS' DIARIES for 1864, a great variety. JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, George-street.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1864 now on SALE. JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, George-street.

BLAIR'S MAITLAND SHEET ALMANAC, 1864, now ready.
Thomson's Bathurst and Western Gold-fields Almanac, 1864, now ready
Class Registers, Lessons, and Notes for Sabbath School Teachers, 1864, now ready.
ADDISON, George street

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A WOODWARD'S SOLAR CAMERA, with dishes, &c., complete, for SALE cheap. ALFRED WINTER, photographer, Bourke-street, Melbourne.

FOR SALE, two large COPPERS, suitable for brewing purposes. Apply 266, George-street.

DOUBLE Iron Bedsteads—a fresh lot just opened, at 25s.; also, Mattresses, &c. R. M. PITT'S, 161, Kent-street.

ESTABLISHED DENTIST.—Mr. M. EMANUEL continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, best workmanship and moderate charges. TEETH STOPPED, 5s.; TEETH EXTRACTED, 2s. 6d. Note the address—the OLD DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 330, George-street, ten doors south of Hunter-street.

ESTABLISHED 21 Years. Corner of Pitt and King streets. Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Artificial Teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped; moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No 330, George-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh-street North, (authors of the "Silent Friend," price 2s. 6d.,) can be consulted on nervous debility, skin diseases, and all cases arising from imprudence.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method is painless, obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street. Hours from 9 till 6.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

HARDWOOD LOGS, on the Circular Quay.—A number of the above have been on the wharf a considerable time (some two years); unless claimed within ten days from this date and expenses paid, they will be sold by auction to defray the same. JOSEPH KENDALL, No. 4, Campbell's Wharf.
November 30th.

HORSES.—HERBERT GIBSON has for Private SALE, several good seasoned HORSES, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness, from £7 to £25. Horse Agency Depot, 253, Castlereagh street Burt's

AMERICAN WAGGON for one Horse, second-hand, £25. GIBSON'S Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street.

GIG HARNESS, silver plated, only £6 set; buggy ditto, £5 set. GIBSON, importer, 253, Castlereagh-st.

CHRISTCHURCH, Canterbury, New Zealand.—RICCARTON MARKET-YARDS.—Messrs. BURNELL, BENNETT, and SPROTT beg to inform shippers and owners of stock that their CATTLE, SHEEP, and HORSE YARDS are now complete.
The yards consist of a good drafting-yard, with pens suitable for about 300 head of cattle, and the sheepyards are adapted for drafting and assorting about 2000 sheep.
There are also pens for calves and pigs.
From the situation of the yards, being at the junction of the main roads leading to Christchurch, only one mile from the town, and the care that will be taken to make proper conveniences for assorting without injuring the stock, Messrs. Burnell, Bennett, and Sprott trust that they will be able to accommodate both buyers and sellers.
Driving to the yards will be undertaken, and ample, assistance in drafting, branding, and yarding, will always be at hand.
A thoroughly experienced judge of stock, and stockmen have been engaged for the work.
The yards will be let at per head for work connected with stock.
Paddocks on all the roads leading to the yards
Every care will be taken of all stock received for sale.
Advances will be made to shippers, owners, and others on all stock placed in the hands of the agents for bona fide sale, either by private treaty or public auction.
Hereford-street, Christchurch, October 20th.

ULTIMO ESTATE.—Every man his own Freeholder. No outlay. Leases granted with right to purchase during 21 years at 5 per cent. Ultimo Estate Office, T. S. HARWOOD, surveyor, where the flag is flying.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—For occupation or investment, those two genteel RESIDENCES, College Hall, Glebe, and premises adjoining, producing £183 per annum. T. S. HARWOOD, surveyor, Ultimo, where the flag is flying.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, by a young English Person, well recommended. A. B., Post Office, Newtown.

APPLICANTS for Clerkships who have not already called, are requested to do so. FATTORINI and CO., Pitt-street.

A GENTLEMAN, Graduate of Cambridge University, experienced in tuition, and having unexceptionable testimonials, proposes to take with him, on his return home at a date not yet fixed, a few boys whose parents or guardians may wish them to be educated in England, or to travel. Advertiser has personal friends masters in some of the best schools in England, including Rugby, Harrow, &c., &c., and at both Universities. He will care in every way for the boys entrusted to him, and make all necessary arrangements. Address ARISTOPHANES, HERALD Office, Sydney.

BOY, about 14, wanted for the Waverley Dairy. A. K. MACKENZIE, Waverley.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, two good HANDS. Wynyard House.

GARDENER and BOY.—Wanted, a Gardener and a Boy to milk cows, &c. Apply to W. DEAN, Flinton, Glenmore Road, before 8 o'clock.

GENERAL Female SERVANT wanted. Mrs. FOSBERY Bourke-st., Surry Hills, near Baptist's; character required.

HYDRAULIC PRESS wanted. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

HOTELKEEPERS.—Wanted a SITUATION, by the advertiser, who has had the management of a large hotel in London for some years. Address L. E. A., HERALD Office.

MANTLE HANDS wanted. Apply Mrs. LEWIS, draper, opposite Darling Point Road, Rushcutter's Bay.

MANLY BEACH.—Wanted, a small Furnished HOUSE at Manly Beach, for a week or so, from 10th December. Address, stating particulars, to Box No. 16, General Post Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A young Lady who would be happy to assist in the needlework of the family wishes a SITUATION, as NURSERY GOVERNESS. Reference—Rev. A. STEPHEN, Redfern.

OLD ZINC and ZINC CASES wanted, in any quantity, at ZOLLNER'S, 129, York-street.

STORE ROOM.—WANTED, in a convenient central part of the city, a dry, cool cellar, or other store-room, capable of being kept at a low even temperature, with a small room adjoining suitable for a place of sale. Apply to MORT and CO.

TO SURVEYORS or Draughtsmen.—A Gentleman wishes for LESSONS in the profession. MENSOR, HERALD Office.

TO SQUATTERS, Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.—Wanted, by a Gentleman, having ten years experience in a mercantile house, who corresponds in French and German, thoroughly understands Bookkeeping by double and single entry, and corresponds with a stenographic paper, a SITUATION as CLERK, TUTOR, or in any other capacity. Address ALPHA, Post Office.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself useful in a Shop. Mr. MANSFIELD, 164, Market-street.

WANTED, a small furnished COTTAGE of 3 or 4 rooms, somewhere in suburbs. A. L. B., HERALD.

WANTED, to purchase a good Gold WATCH. 311, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Middle-aged WOMAN, to take care of two children. 157, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart active BOY. 157, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a good MILLINER, at Mrs. HOPSON'S, Brickfield-hill, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, as apprentice to the drapery. R. WILSON, No. 263, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a HAND for the Clothing Department. L. HARRIS and CO., Pitt-street.

WANTED, to engage the services of an experienced RUNNER. Apply to J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable SHOPMAN, for the clothing business. M. GOULSTON, 263, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young MAN for a BUTCHER'S SHOP. J. RENNIE, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a BOY for the KIAMA steamer, at Phœnix Wharf. Apply to Mr. LUCAS, on board.

WANTED, at the Royal Hotel, a SECOND COOK; he must be a steady man.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. ATKINS, grocer, South Head Road.

WANTED, a genteel well-educated YOUTH. Apply W. BROCKLEBANK, Glebe Dispensary, Glebe.

WANTED, a competent upper KITCHENMAID. COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, at J. TALL'S, Pitt-street, two doors from the Temperance Hall.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, at 93, Jubilee-terrace, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to 217. Lower George-street.

WANTED, a respectable elderly WOMAN, to assist in housework. 383, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, to make herself generally useful. 123, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a Farm LABOURER, to proceed to the Richmond River. Apply to LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; the highest wages given. Mrs. T. B., GOODEY, Chippendale Mills.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make herself useful; character required. 269, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a BODY MAKER; and strong LAD, as SMITH'S HELPER. G. TRIGG'S, 198, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED to LET, good Saddle Horses, Buggies, and Dogcarts. GIBSON'S, adjoining Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a COOK; also a Cook and Laundress, for the country (Protestants). The Home, 195, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a PERSON to do needlework. 1, Bloomfield-street, near Surry Hills Hotel.

WANTED, a Practical HATTER. Apply to R. JONES, London Hat Warehouse, George and Hunter streets.

WANTED, a tidy, active, and clean little GIRL, to assist with children and housework. Apply Mrs. LANDER, 211, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS—character indispensable. Apply Mrs. TANGE, No. 2, Denmark-terrace, Victoria-street, opposite St. Vincent's Hospital.

WANTED, a Young Man, as GROOM and general out-door Servant—good character indispensable. Apply at 10 a.m. on Monday, 30th instant, to Mr. H. METCALFE, 9, Bridge-street.

WANTED, everybody to know that W. BAYNES has coats from 3s. 6d. to 20s.; vests, 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; trousers, 3s. 6d. to 10s. Left-off CLOTHING bought. W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-street, near Erskine-street.

WANTED, a Purchaser for 20 or 30 gallons pure Milk, delivered twice daily, either for 3, 6, or 12 months. Address J. S. C., care of Mr. Gibson, 253, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER in a Gentleman's family; country preferred; highest reference. Address A. D., Post Office, Newtown.

WANTED, CUSTOMERS for 100 Quarts of pure MILK. J. M'MANAMY, Metropolitan Dairy, 16, Ultimo Road, Ultimo. Cream supplied in any quantity, and all orders promptly attended to.

WANTED, two or three Young LADIES, to join an Amateur Dramatic Company. Every information given on application by letter to R. F. R., General Post Office.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, for a family at the North Shore; to a competent person, good wages given. Apply To-morrow, 92, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable person, as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN; to a competent person, with testimonials, good wages. Mrs. TERMON, second floor, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED, a well-educated YOUTH, to act as CLERK and BOOKKEEPER in a country store; will have an opportunity of learning the general business, but one with a slight knowledge of grocery or ironmongery preferred. Salary £25 per annum, with board and lodging. Apply, by letter in applicant's hand writing, to A. B. C., Post-office, Cooma, Monaro.

APARTMENTS Vacant. Family and single rooms. Wentworth House, 13, Church-hill.

A LADY offers a comfortable HOME to a respectable gentleman; terms moderate. DOMICILE, HERALD Office.

A COMFORTABLE Home for one or two Gentlemen, at 110, Elizabeth-street North. References exchanged.

APARTMENTS.—SITTING-ROOM, with balcony, and one or two bedrooms, well-furnished. 29, Castlereagh-street.

BOARD and real English home. Mrs. WILLIAMS, Liverpool-st, 3 doors east Crown-st., Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 199, Elizabeth-street, near Park-st., £1 1s. per week. Separate rooms if required.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. SAMSON, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. DOBSON'S, 22, and 223, Castlereagh-street. Terms, £1.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Northumberland House, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A vacancy in a quiet family for a respectable young man, within fifteen minutes' walk from the Post Office (no children). 29, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

BALMAIN, Water Frontage, Boat, and Bathing-house.—To LET, Furnished, board optional; commodious sitting rooms and bedrooms; a large balcony, with extensive views; also a beautiful flower garden. E. RAMSAY.

BURNBANK COTTAGE, St. Leonards.—Contains hall, 6 rooms, cellar, detached kitchen, and servants' room, stabling, fowl-house, large yard, gardener's hut, and ¾ acres of land, an acre of garden stocked with choice fruit trees; plentiful supply of good water, &c. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

COW KEEPERS, and Others.—A four-roomed COTTAGE, with large Paddock, to LET; plenty of water. ARTLETT and SON, Rushcutter's Bay.

MANLY BEACH.—APARTMENTS VACANT, with or without board. Temperance Hotel.

OFFICES to LET—superior accommodation. Apply to the Housekeeper, 227, George-st., opposite Bridge-st.

RANDWICK.—To LET, Arnmore Cottage, containing nine rooms, kitchen, store room, stable, &c.; also, garden and paddock. Apply to JAMES PEARCE, Randwick; or to Mr. HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt and Park-sts.

SUITE of APARTMENTS Vacant, at Mrs. BEADY'S, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, Three APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished. 22, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, a Small HOUSE, in Wentworth-place. Apply at No. 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, 145 and 147, Pitt-street, late Poehlman's Cafe. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, 119, King-st.

TO LET, first FLOOR, use of kitchen, beautiful situation. Surry-street, back St. John's, Darlinghurst.

TO LET, a five-roomed HOUSE, Ryder-lane, Surry Hills. Apply 286, Crown-street.

TO LET, first-class Business PREMISES, now occupied by D. and S. M. Levi, 237, Pitt-street, near Victoria Theatre.

TO LET, at RYDE, HOUSE and Grounds, within ten minutes' walk of the steamers' wharf. Apply to E. O. SHEPHERD, Kissing Point.

TO LET.—The HOUSE No. 15, O'Connell-street, at present occupied by Mrs. Samuel Cohen. Possession can be given on January 1st, 1864. Enquire of D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

TO LET, ROSEBANK, Kiama; contains thirteen rooms; kitchen, stable, with pleasure-ground, garden, and large paddock. Apply to Captain STOBO, Kiama; or Dr. BARKER, Charlotte-place, Paddington.

TO LET, a first-class six-roomed HOUSE, with washing shed, kitchen range, and every convenience for a respectable family; situated in, Glebe-street, Glebe. Apply to M. DELOHERTY, Friend-in-Hand, Cowper-st., Glebe.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the HOUSE and GROUNDS now occupied by the undersigned, at Hunter's Hill. For terms and particulars apply to JULES JOUBERT, 229, George-street.

TO BE LET, situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near the Boundary Stone Inn, a COTTAGE, containing nine rooms, with kitchen, storeroom, washhouse, coach-house, two-stalled stable. A small garden in front and rear. Apply to JOHN BAPTIST, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, that large Family Residence, CYPRESS HALL, on Newtown Road; also, SHOP, 263, Sussex-street, formerly Butchers' Arms, containing nine rooms. Apply on the premises; or to J. ISBESTER, Phœnix Wharf.

TO LET, WILLOW FARM, within two miles of Liverpool, opposite Sophienburgh, consisting of cottage, with all necessary outbuildings, orchard, garden, and an unfailing supply of water, about 80 acres of cleared land fenced in, several paddocks of cultivation and about 120 acres of bush run. For particulars apply on the premises to Mrs. M. GRAHAM.

TO BE LET, in the town of West Maitland, the HOUSE, Offices, and Premises, late in the occupation of W. H. Mullen, Esq., solicitor. The advertiser refrains from enlarging upon the prospects of such an undertaking, as the premises and situation are so well known to the legal profession; suffice it to say that the late occupant has turned over annually between fifty and sixty thousand pounds for the last five years.
The advertiser can assure speculators that a gentleman of known competency and strictly business habits, would realise a fortune in two or three years.
The situation would answer admirably for a bank.
Address W. T. MITCHELL, Sans Souci, West Maitland.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
T. Palmer, Brickfield-hill.
F. Larter, Constitution House, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, Yurong and Stanley sts., Woolloomooloo.
P. Davey, opposite National School, Paddington
E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown, Cook's River, and Waterloo.
G. R. Addison, George-street.
William C. Leslie, Circulating Library, Parramatta-st.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by postage stamps.

SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Monday, November 30th, 1863.